

DONORS

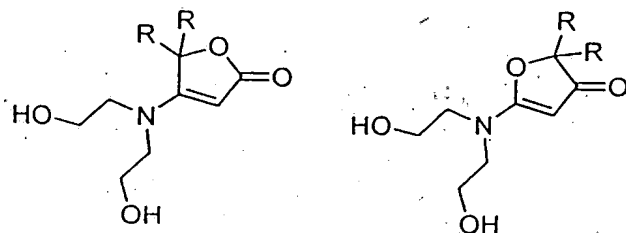
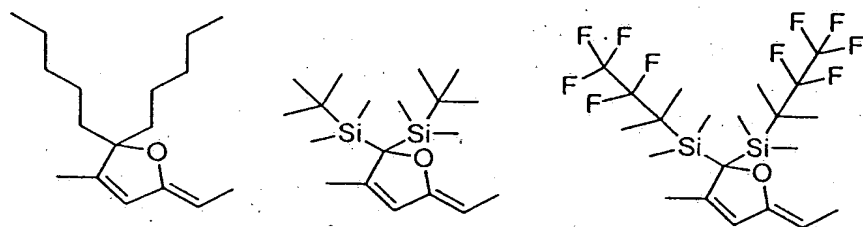


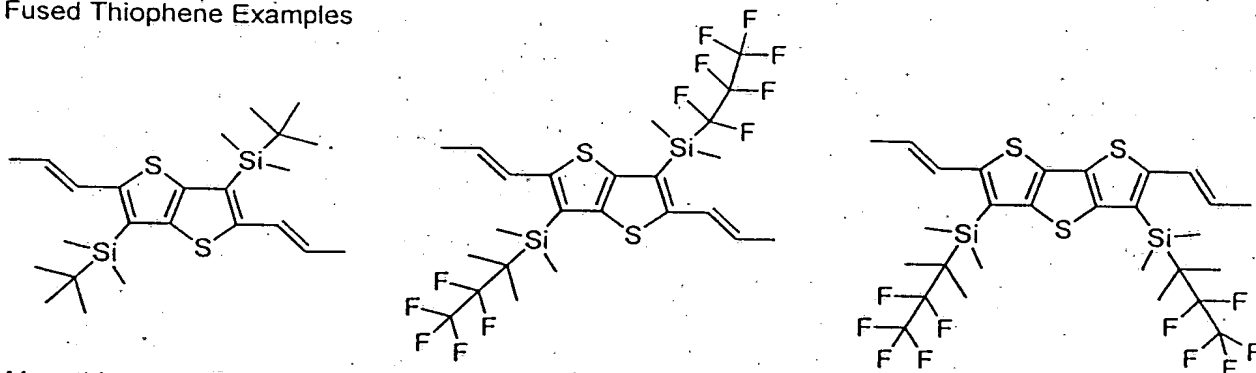
FIGURE 1

BRIDGES

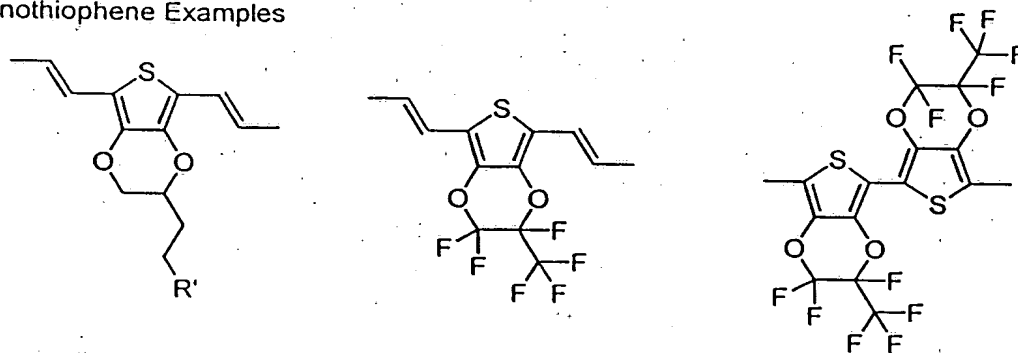
1. Polyene Examples



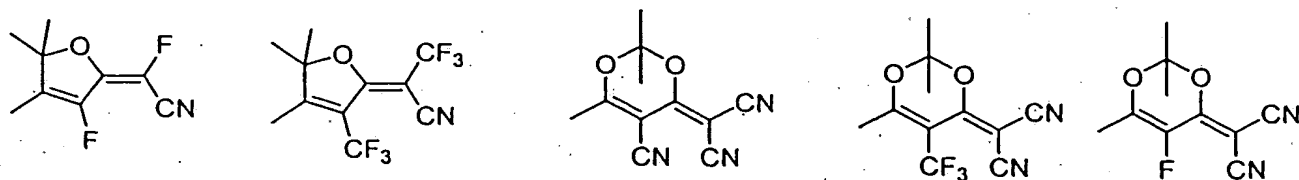
2. Fused Thiophene Examples



3. Monothiophene Examples



ACCEPTORS

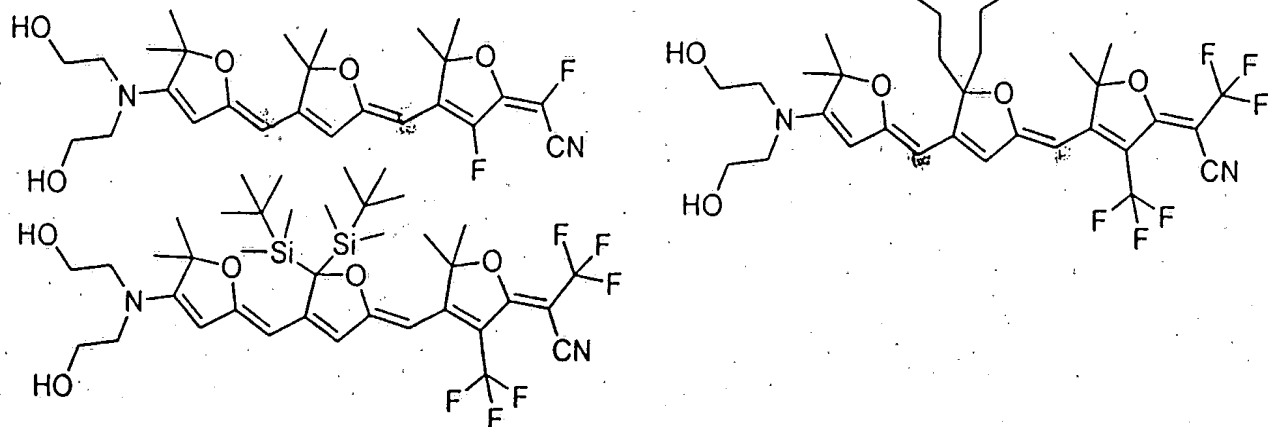


THYMPOLARIZABLE ORGANIC CHROMOPHORES

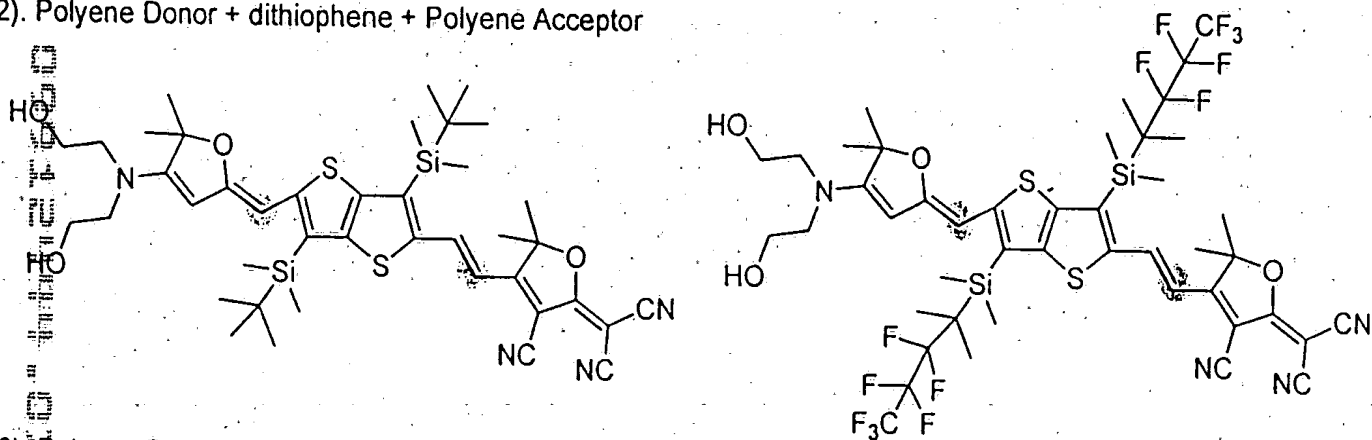
Inventors: L.R. Dalton et al.

Docket No.: UOFW117403

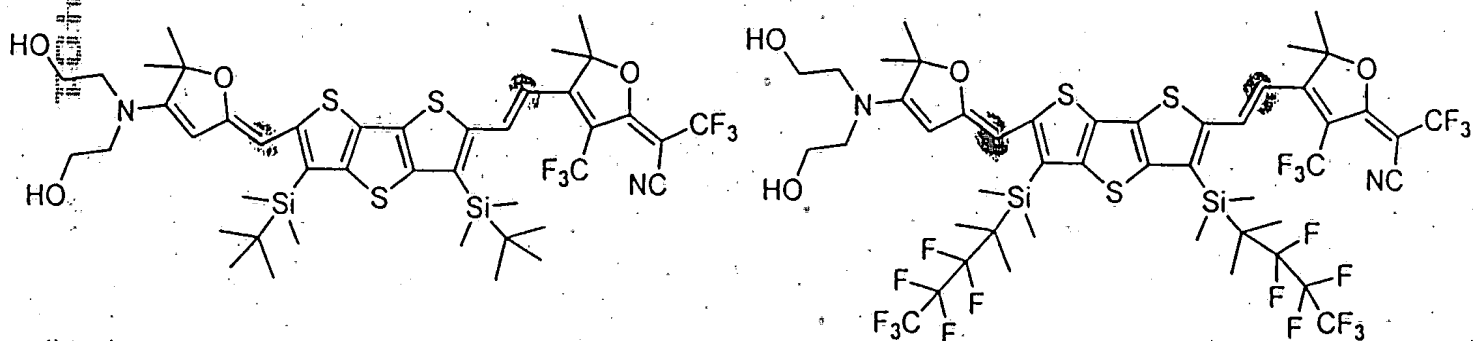
1). Polyene Donor + Polyene Bridge + Polyene Acceptor



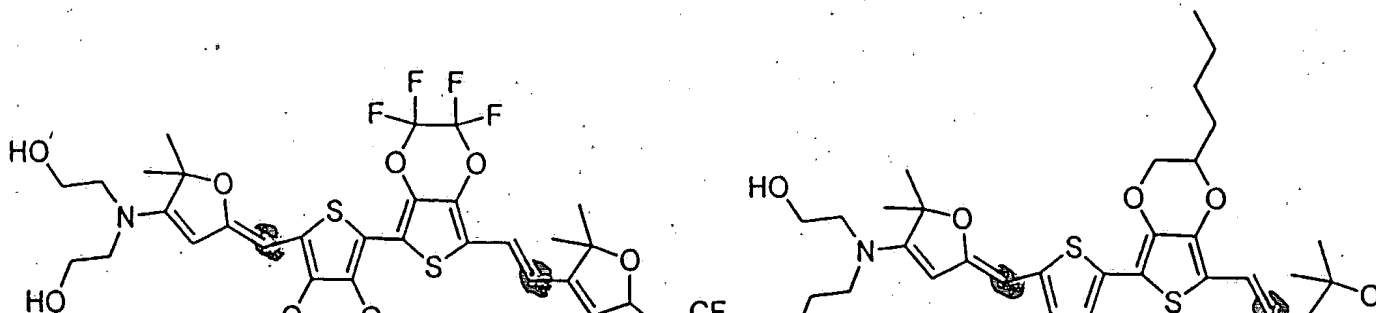
2). Polyene Donor + dithiophene + Polyene Acceptor



3). Polyene Donor + tri-thiophene bridge + Polyene Acceptor



4). polyene Donor + thiophene + Polyene Acceptor



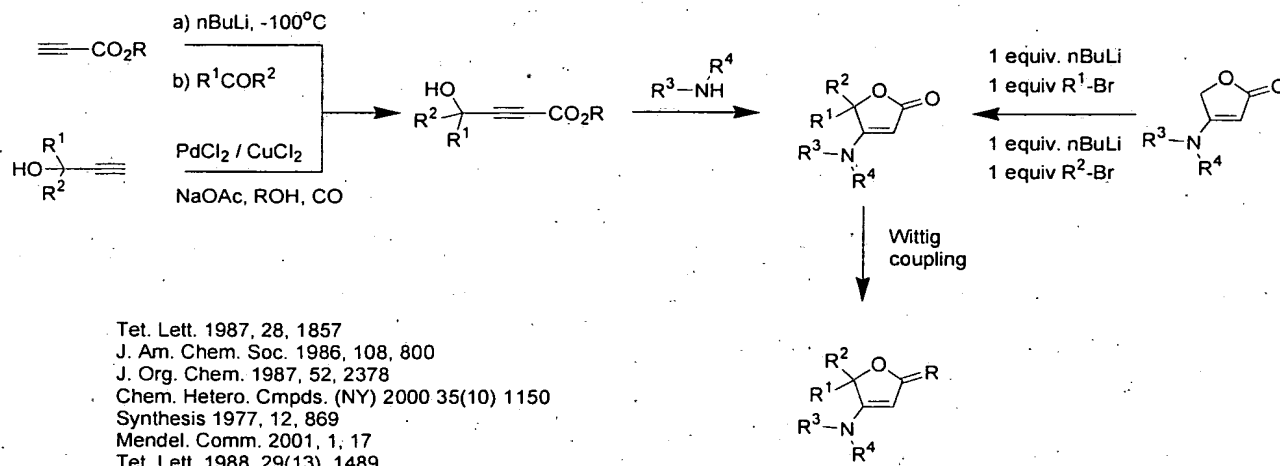
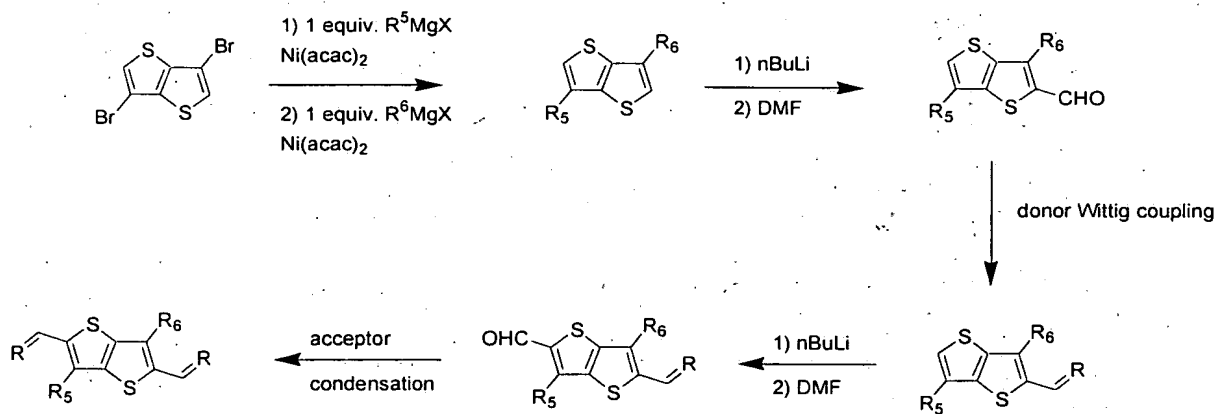


FIGURE 3



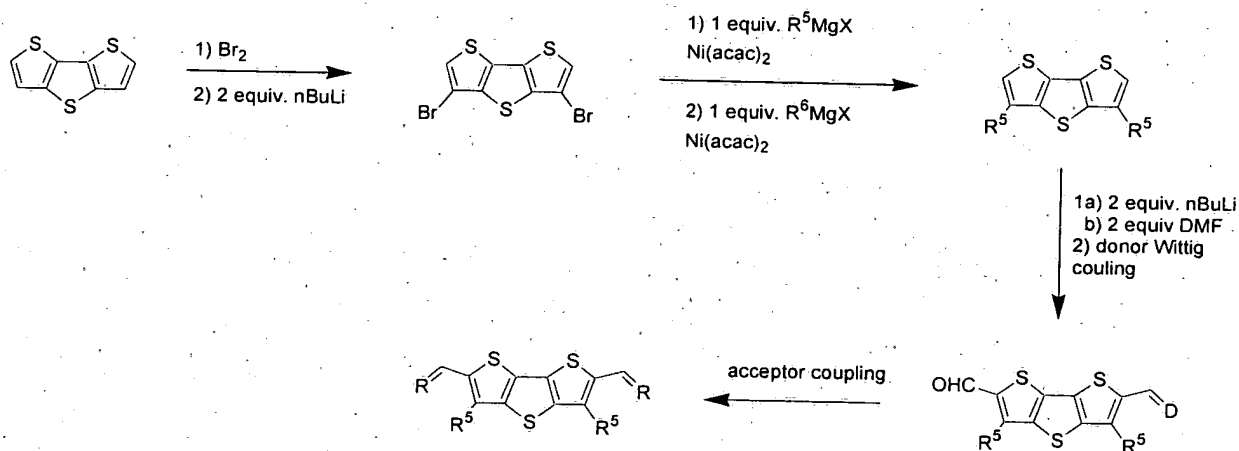
J. Chem. Soc. Perk. Trans. 1 1997, 22, 3465
 Heterocycles 1994, 38(1), 143
 J. Organomet. Chem. 1973, 50, C12
 Pure Appl. Chem. 1980, 52, 669
 Tet. Lett. 1981, 22, 4449

FIGURE 4

THYMPERPOLARIZABLE ORGANIC CHROMOPHORES

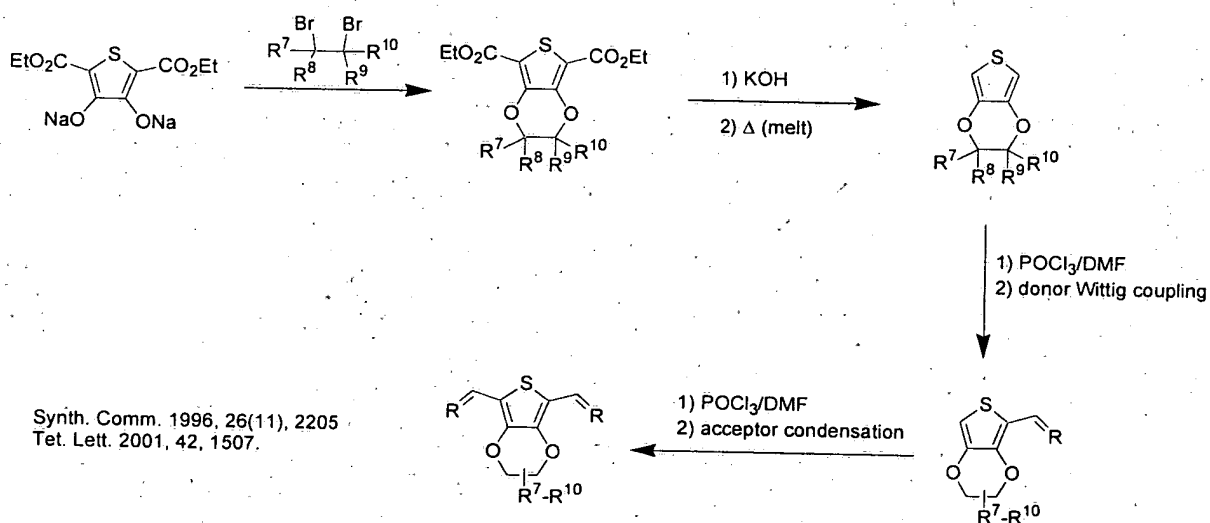
Inventors: L.R. Dalton et al.

Docket No.: UOFW117403



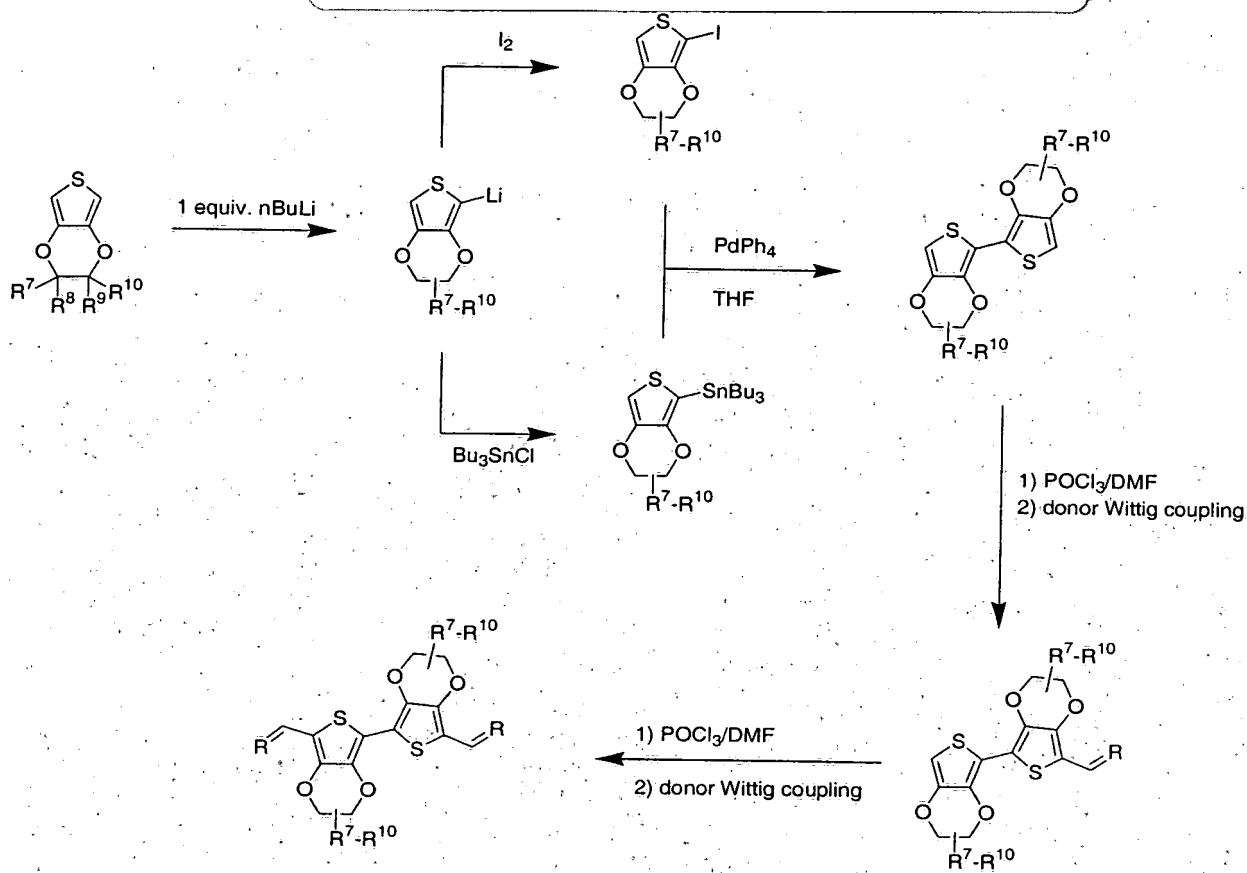
J. Org. Chem. 1971, 36(12), 1645
J. Chem. Soc. Perk. Trans. 2 1992, 5, 765
J. Mater. Chem. 1999, 9(9), 2227

FIGURE 5



Synth. Comm. 1996, 26(11), 2205
Tet. Lett. 2001, 42, 1507.

FIGURE 6



J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2001, 123(19), 4643
 Chem. Mater. 1996, 8(11), 2659
 J. Chem. Soc. Perkins Trans. I 1997, 1957

FIGURE 7

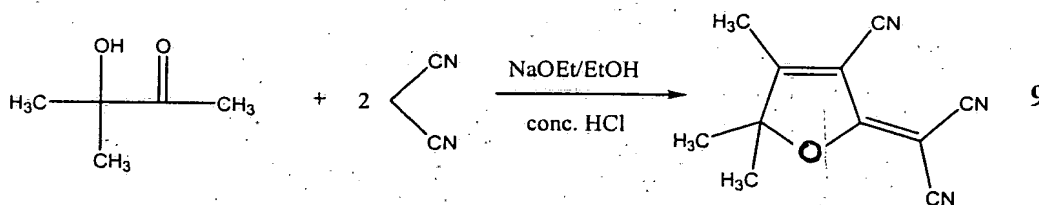
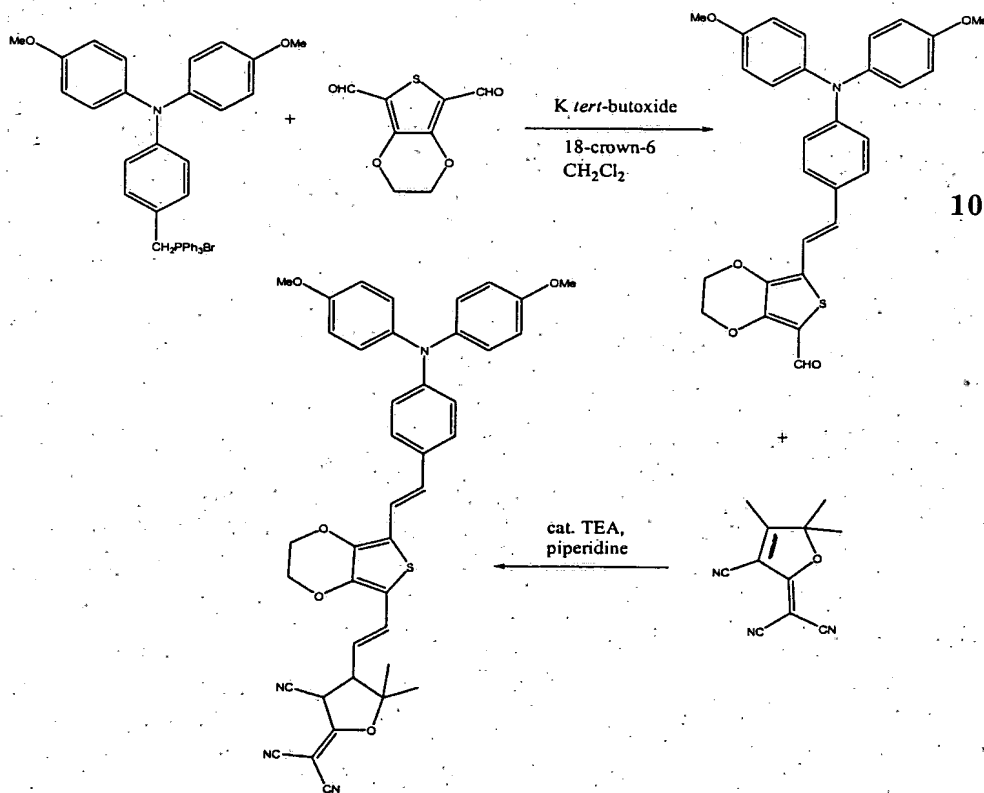


FIGURE 11



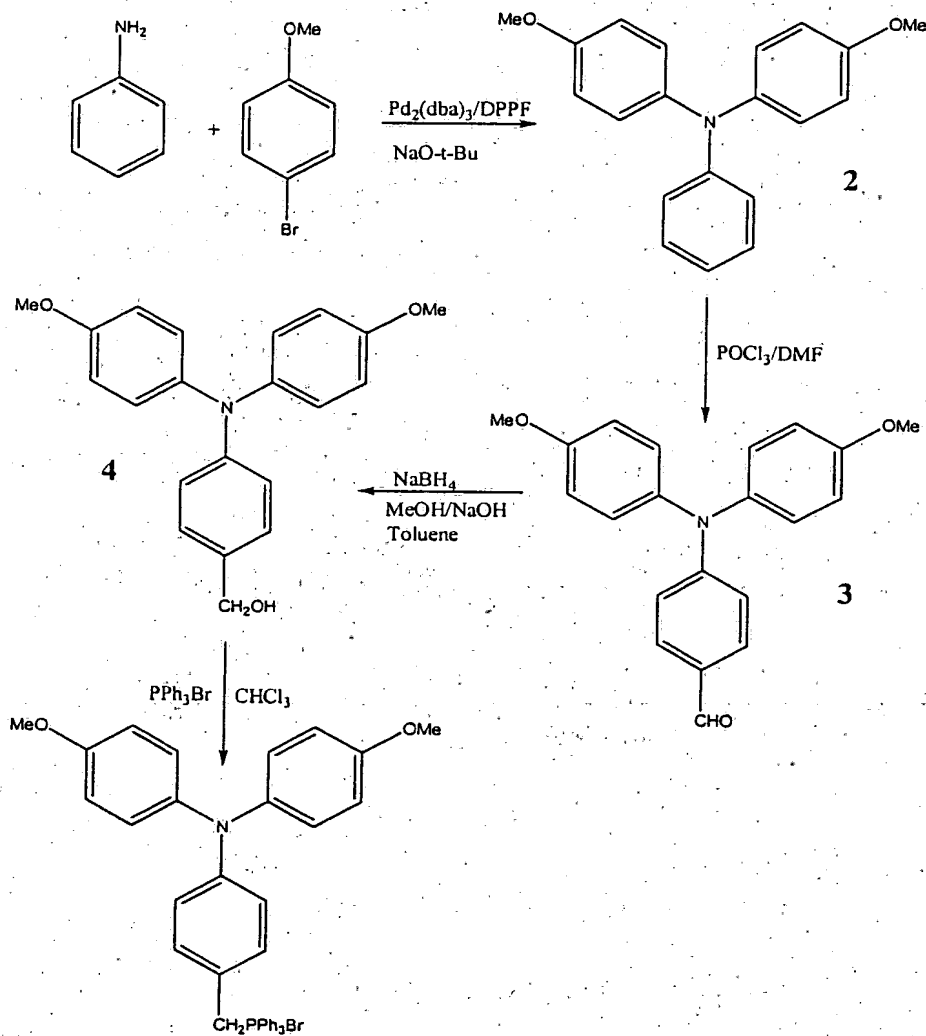


FIGURE 9

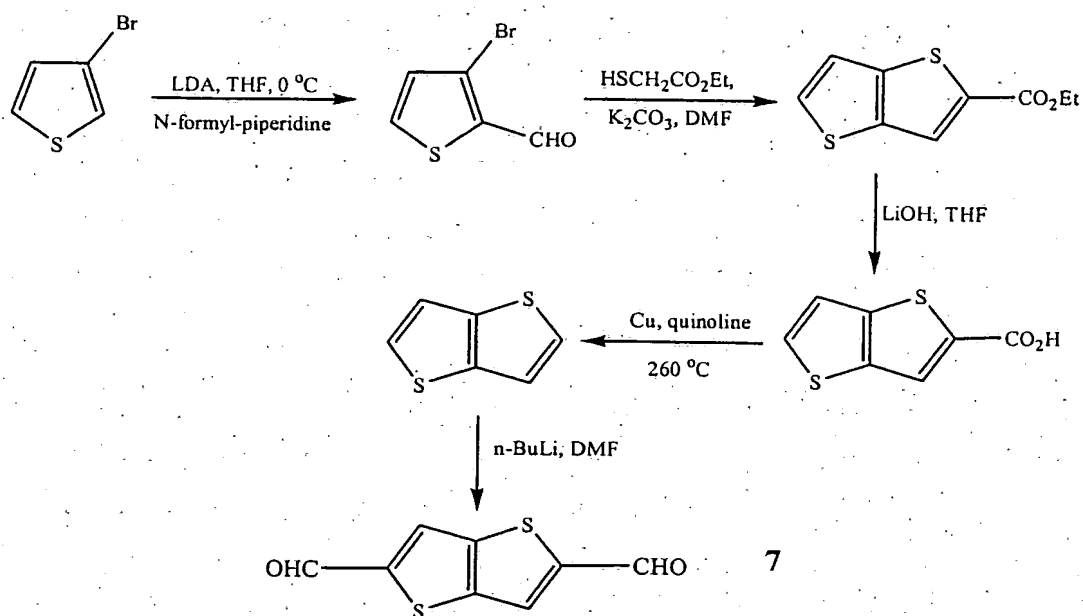


FIGURE 13

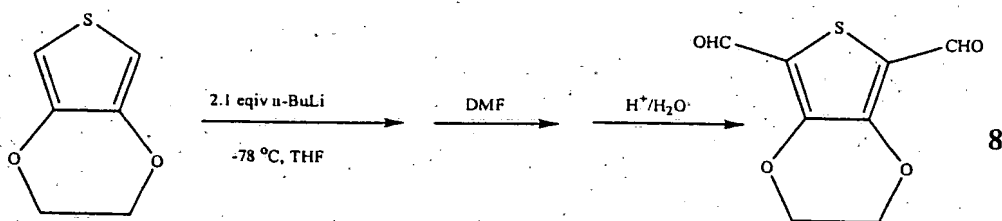


FIGURE 10

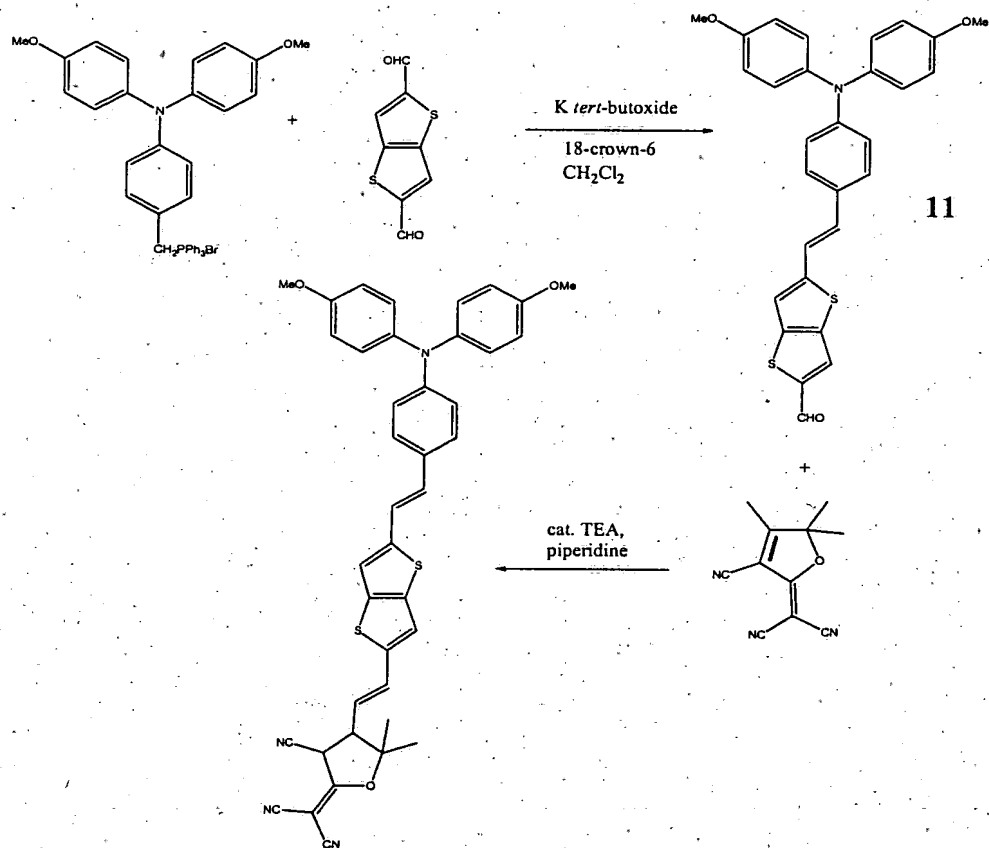


FIGURE 12

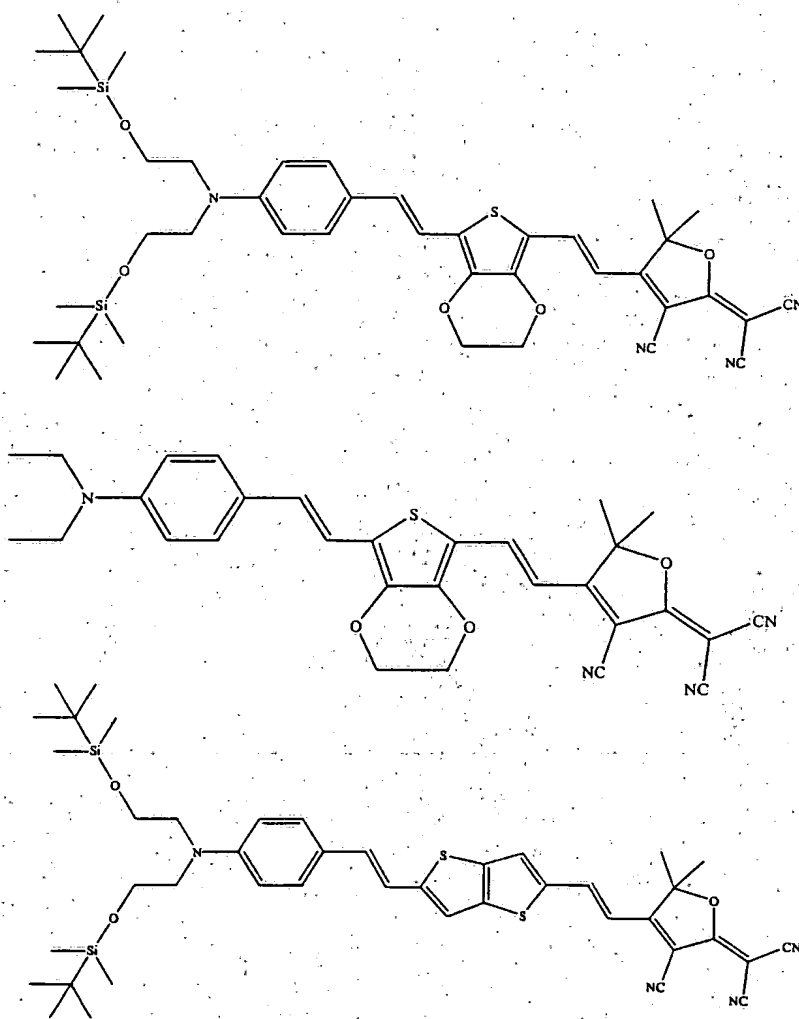


FIGURE 14

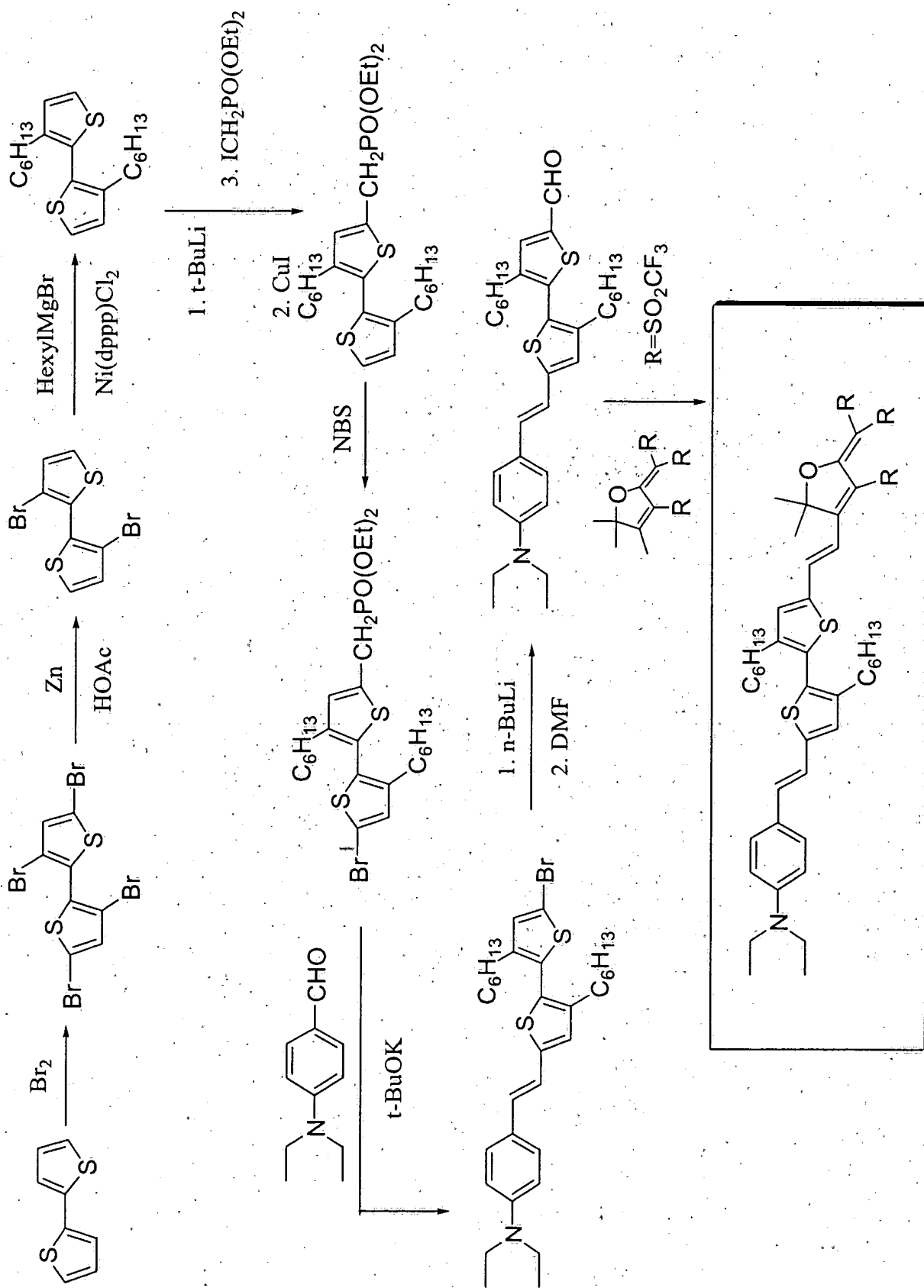


FIGURE 15

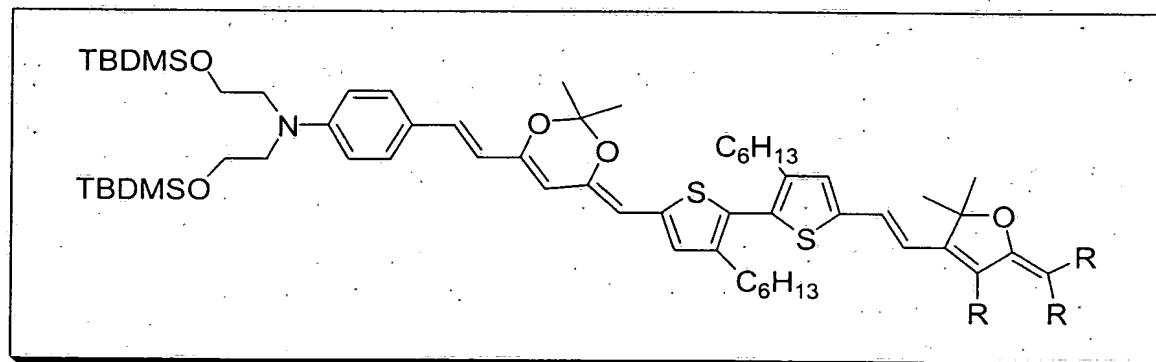
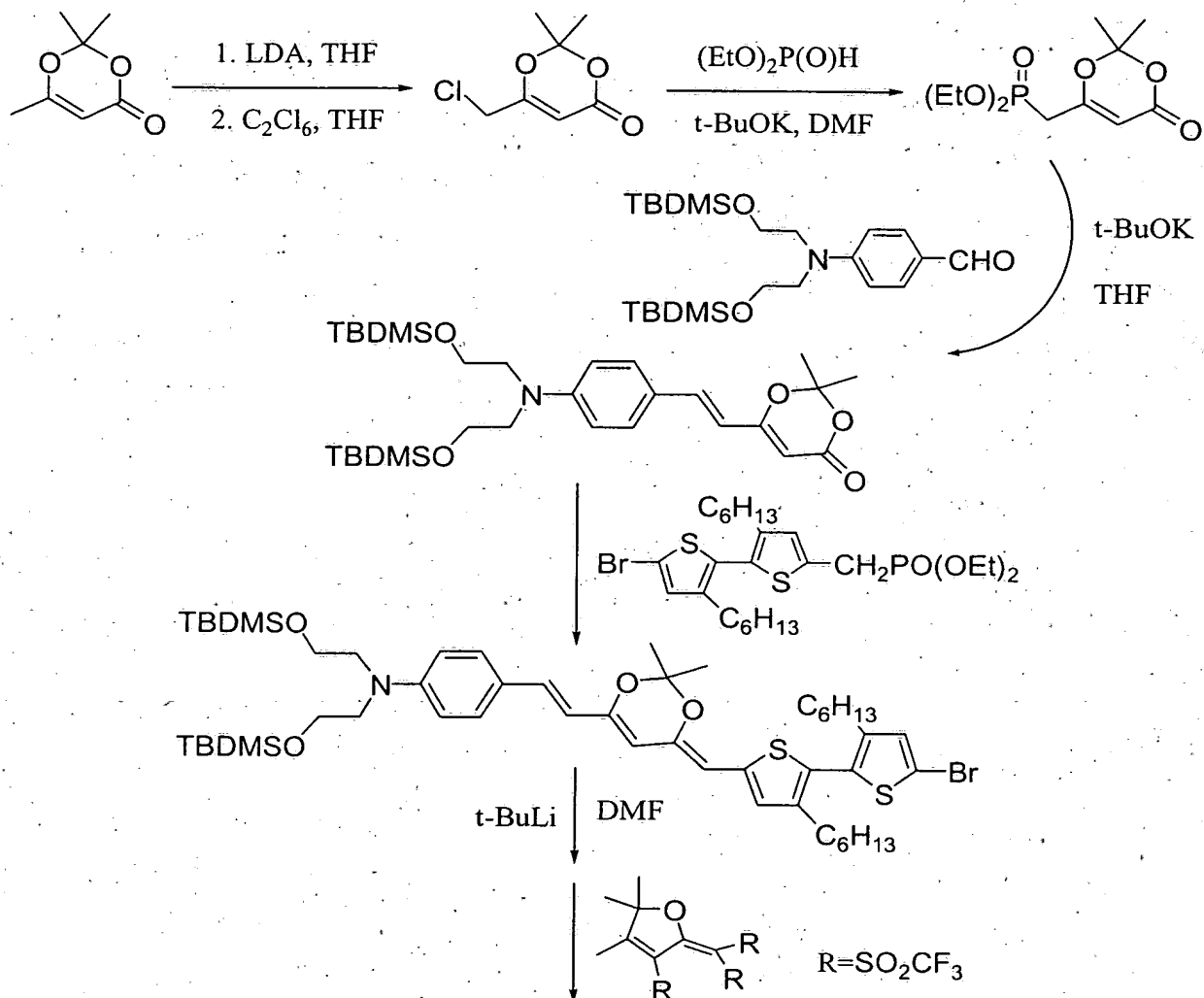
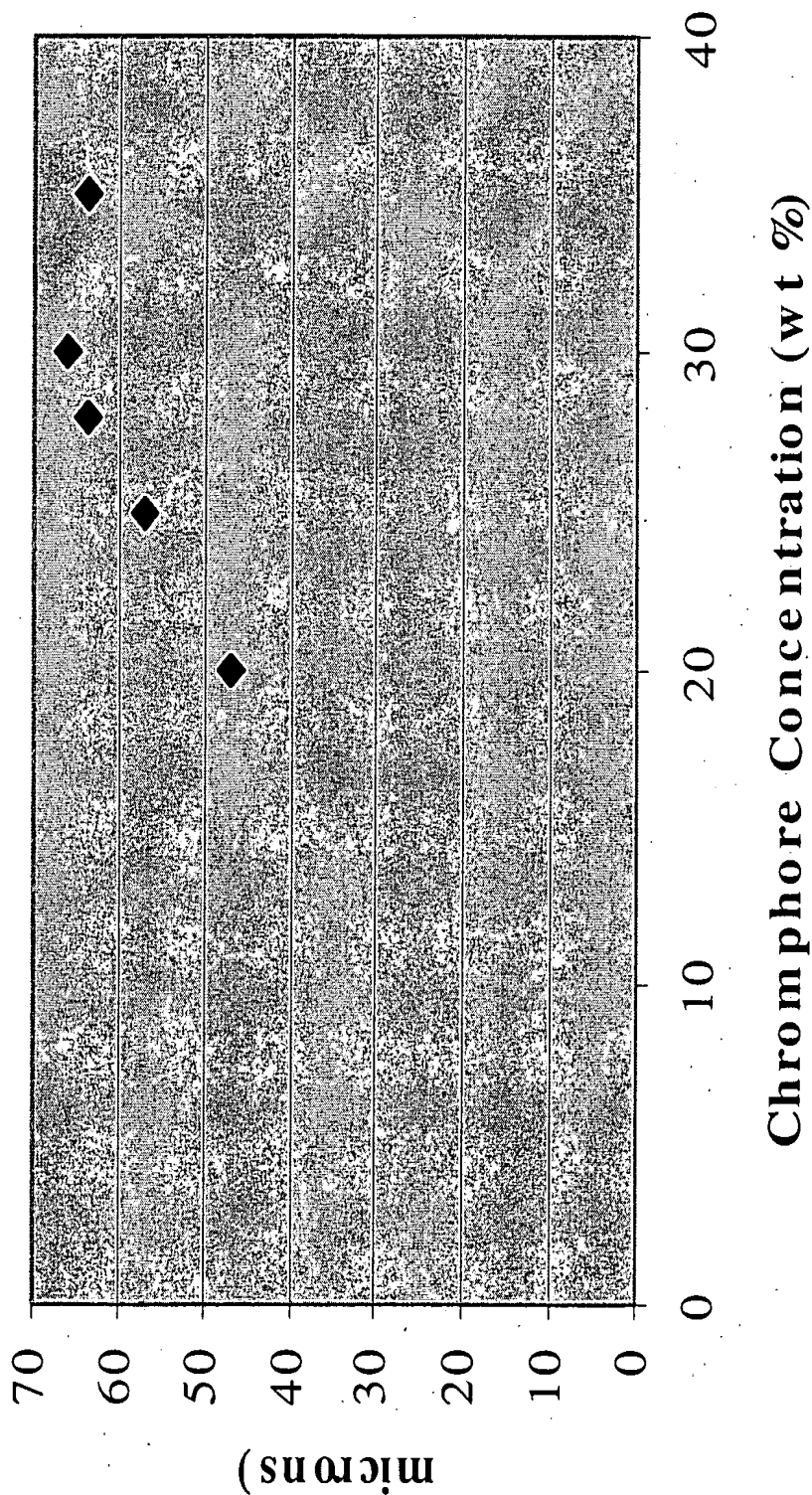


FIGURE 17

EO coef. vs. chromophore loading



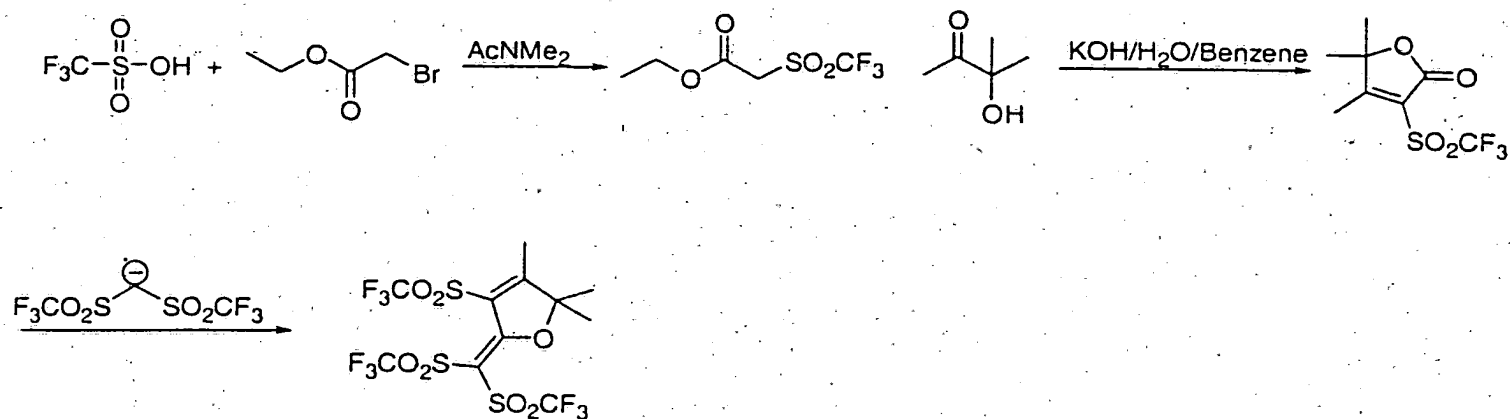


FIGURE 16

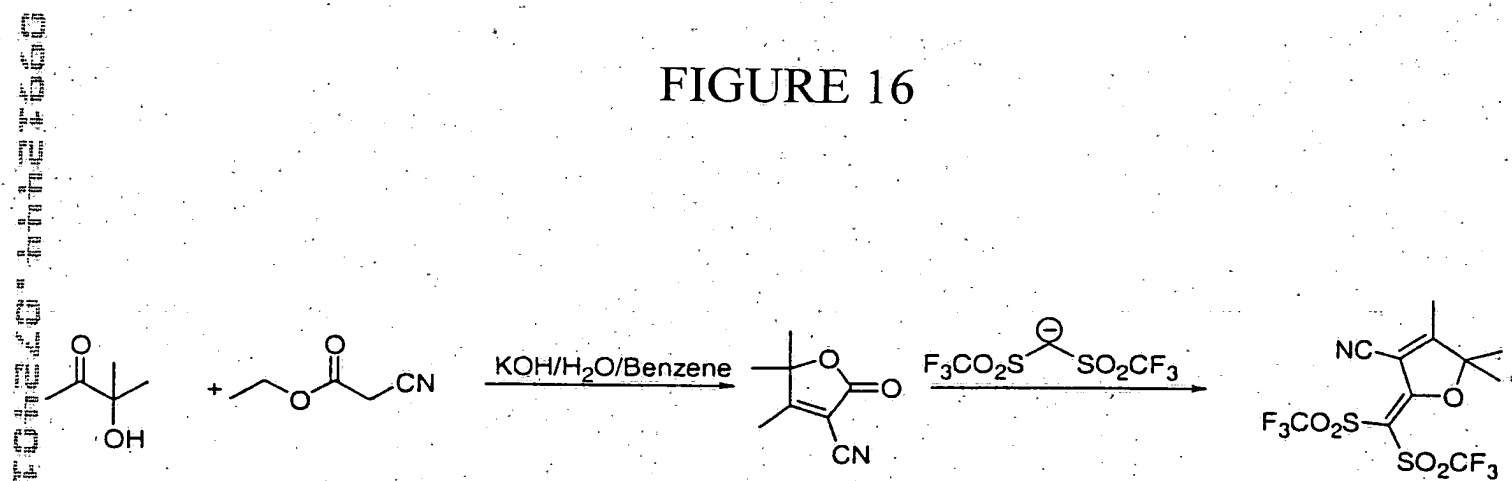


FIGURE 19

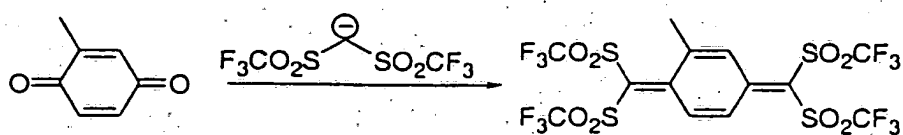


FIGURE 20

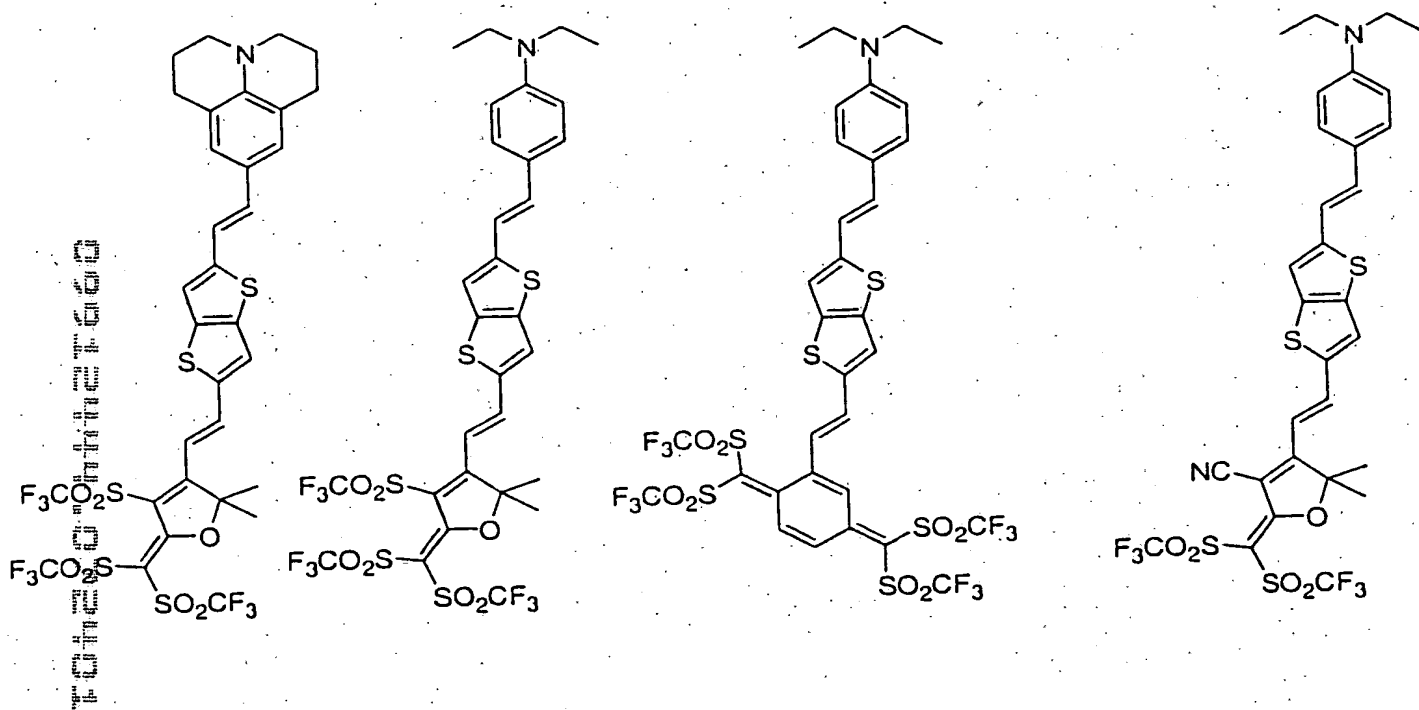


FIGURE 21

Topic: HYPERPOLARIZABLE ORGANIC CHROMOPHORES

Authors: L.R. Dalton et al.

Docket No.: UOFW117403

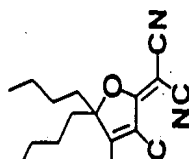
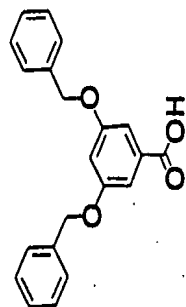
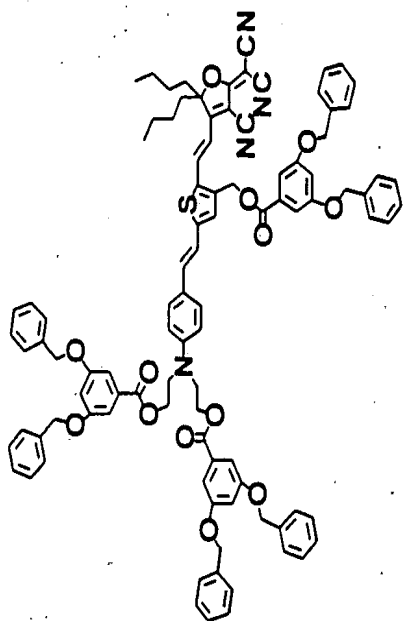


FIGURE 22

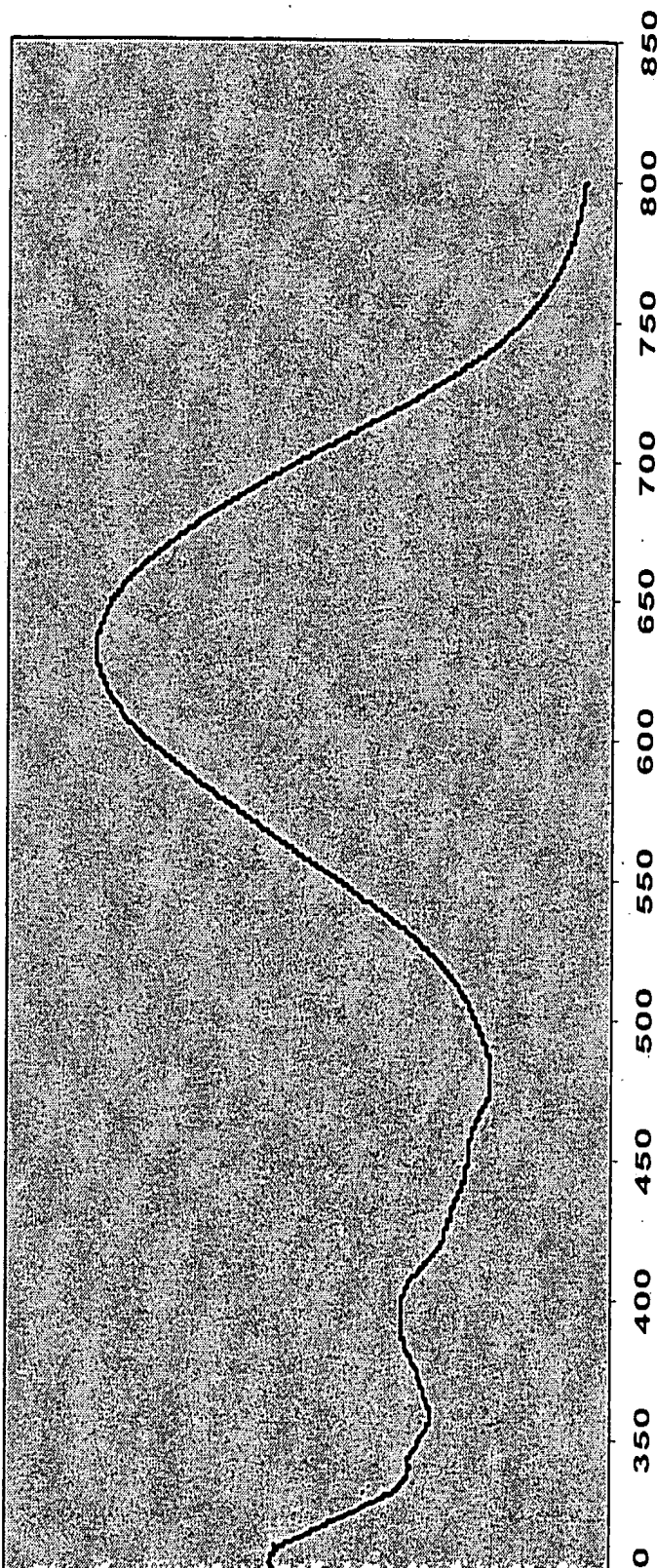


FIGURE 24

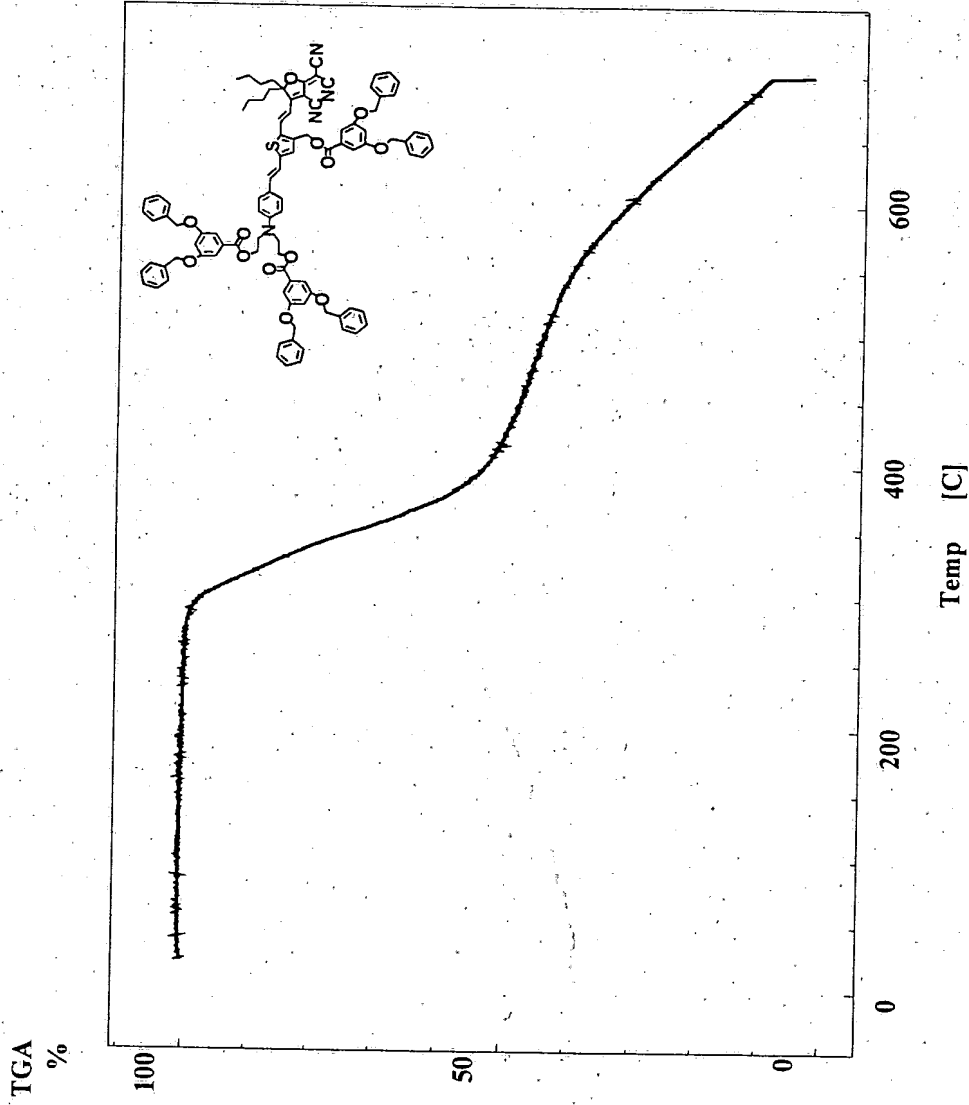
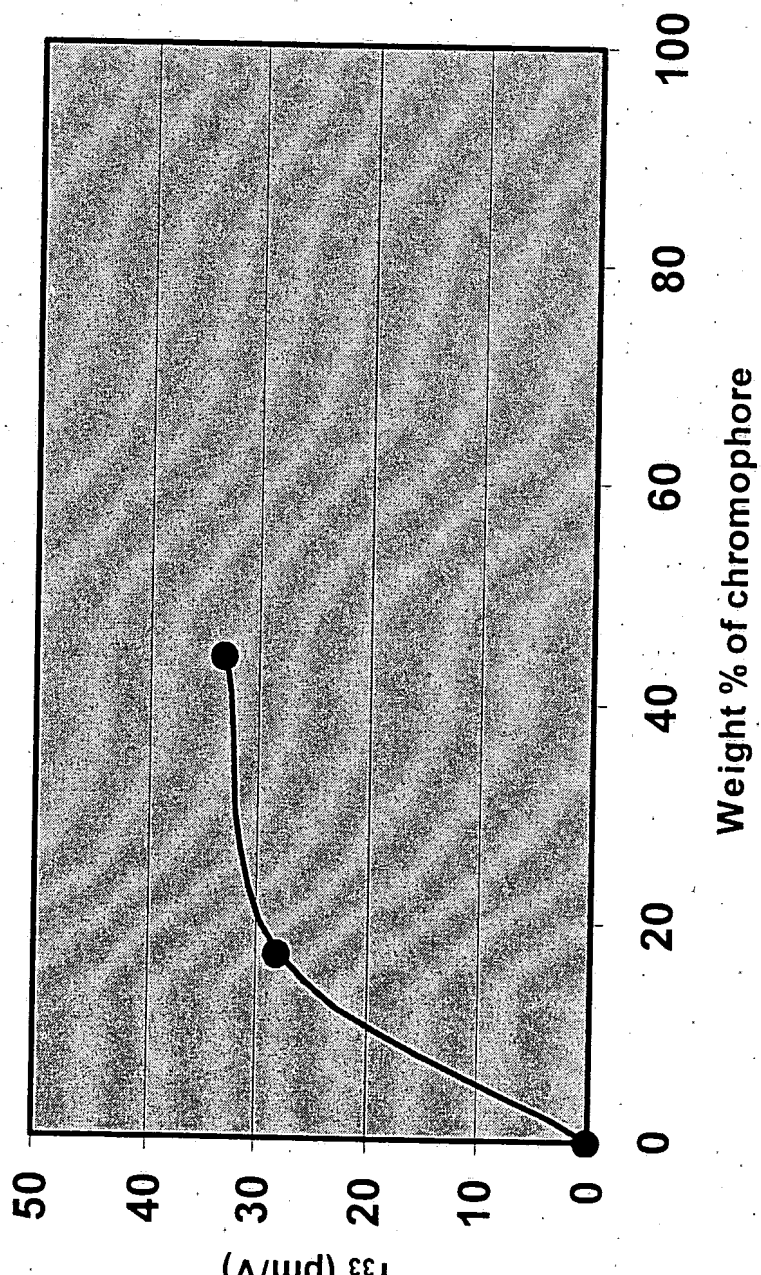


FIGURE 23

FIGURE 25

Electro-Optic Activity vs. Loading Density



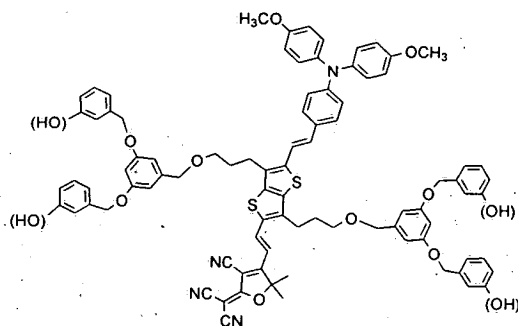


FIGURE 26

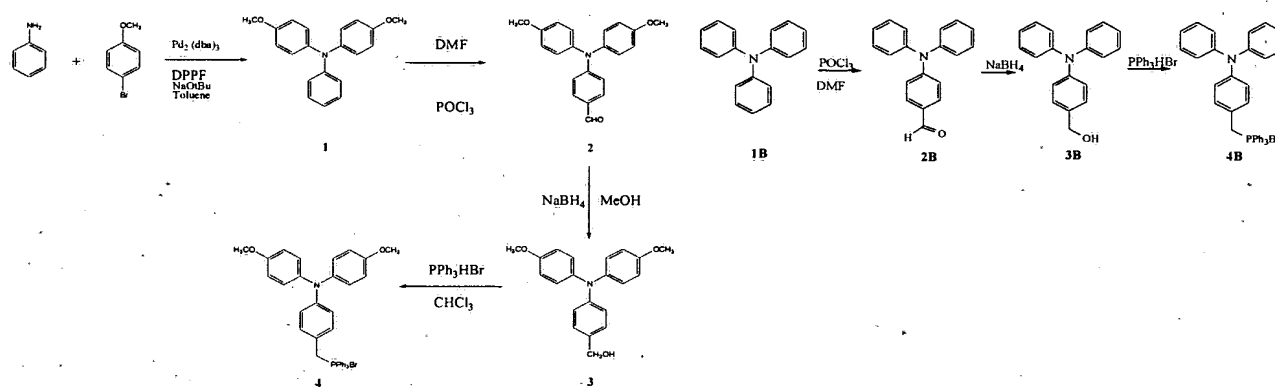


FIGURE 27

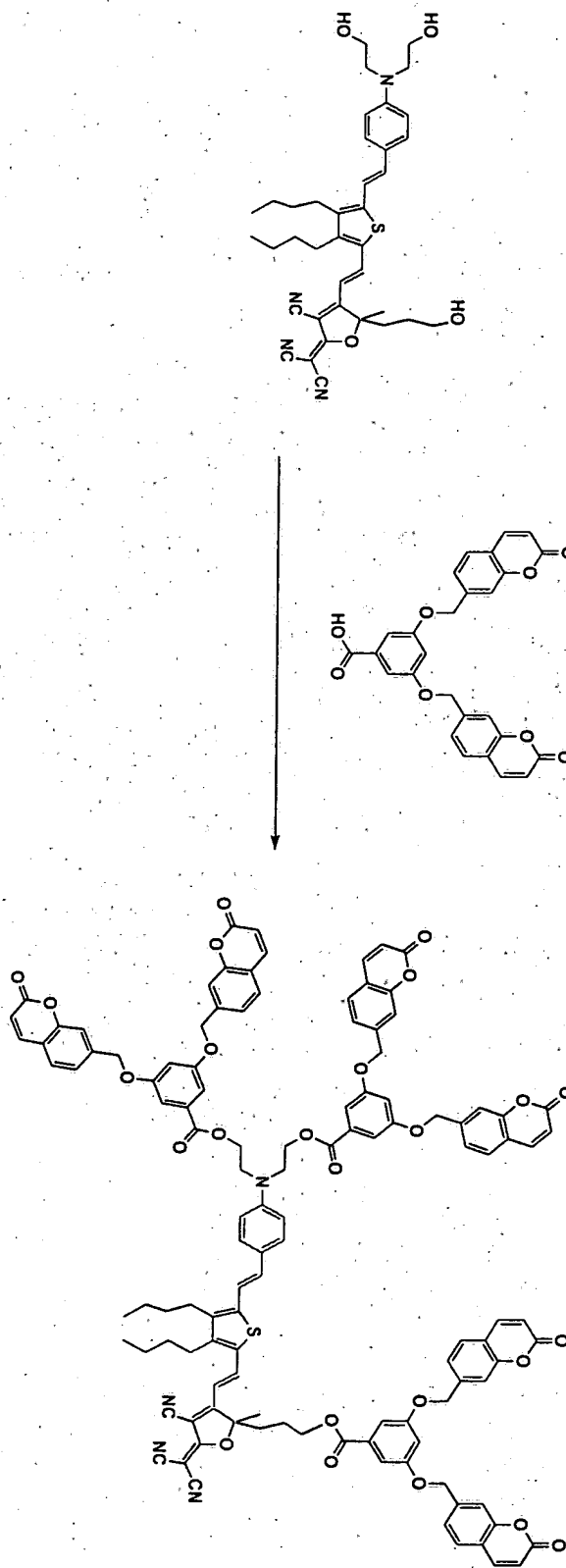


FIGURE 28

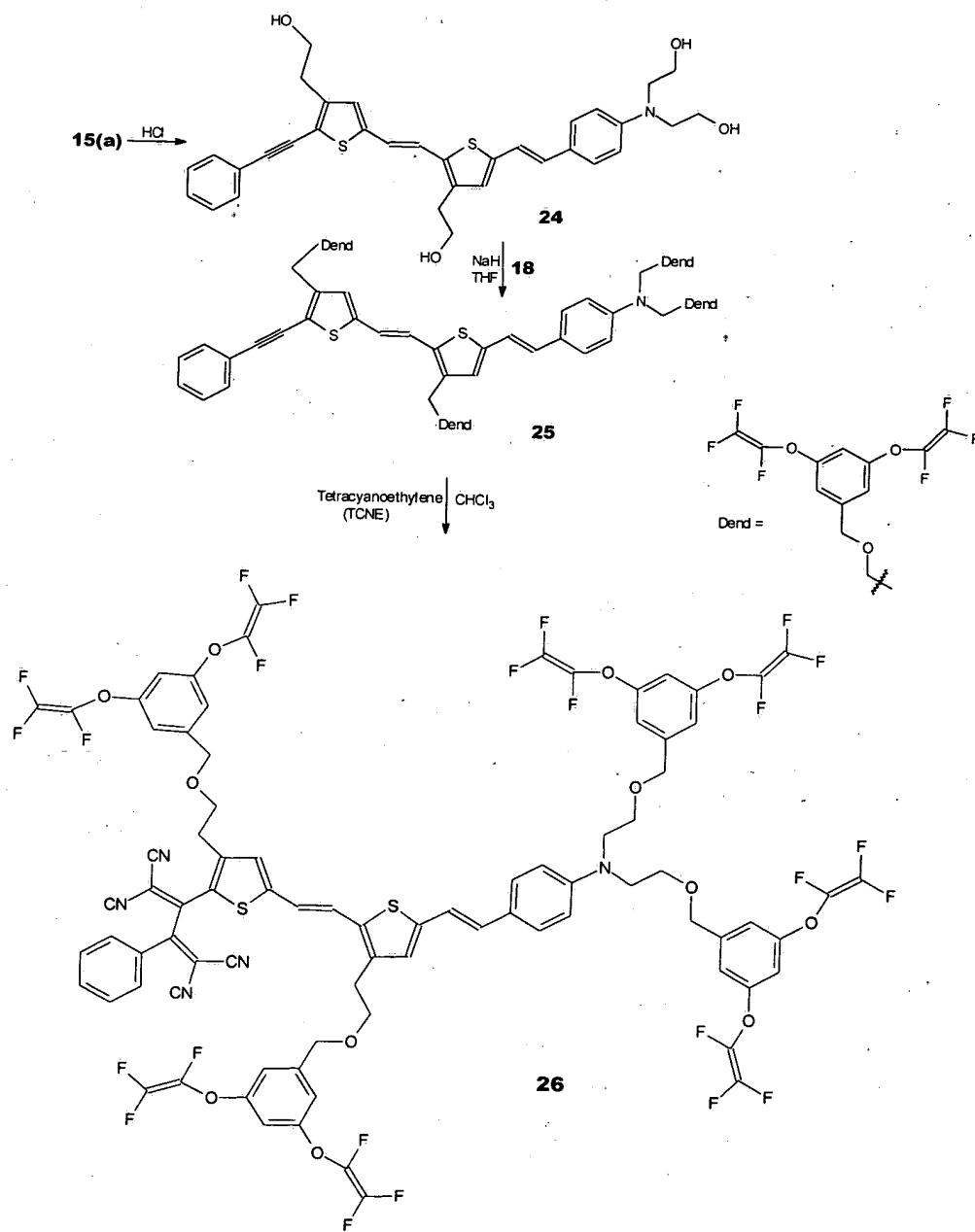
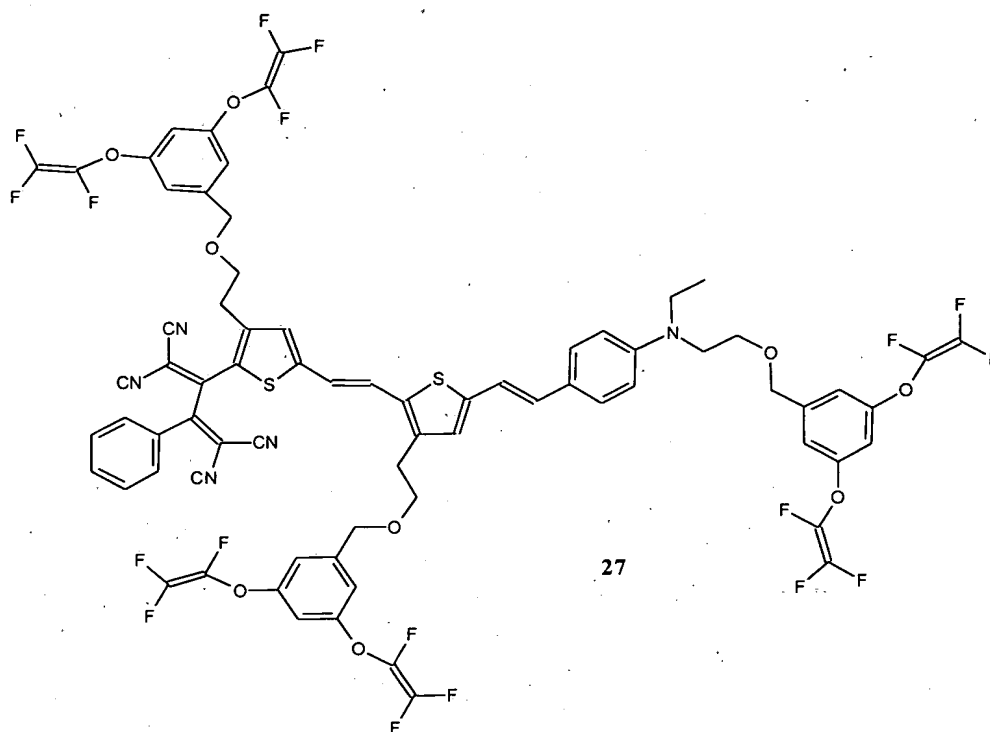
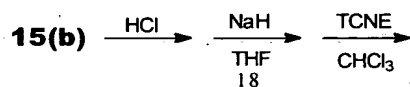


FIGURE 29



27

FIGURE 30

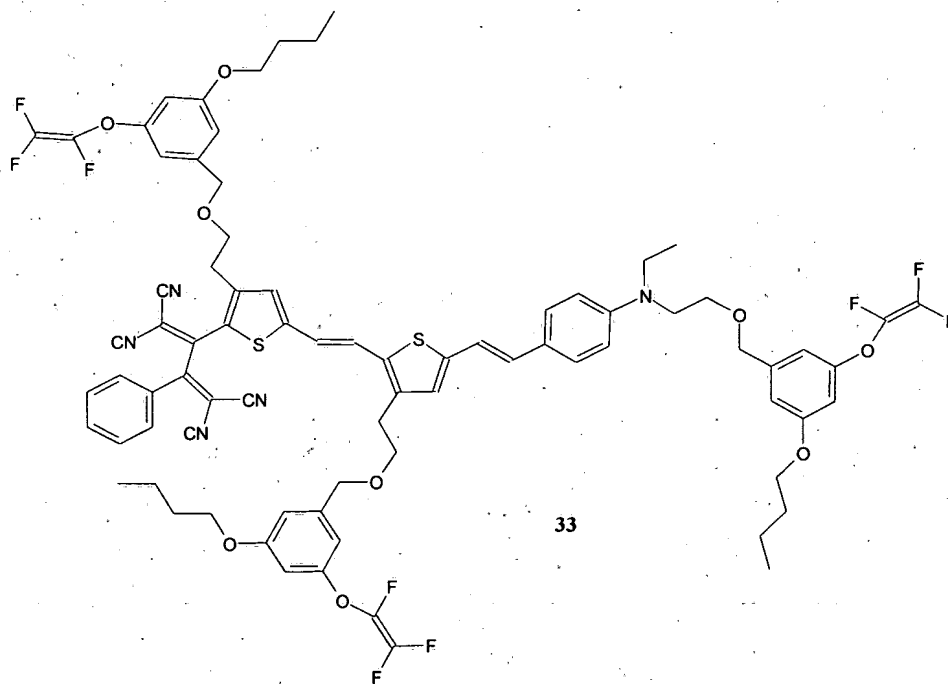
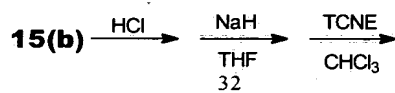


FIGURE 31



FIGURE 32

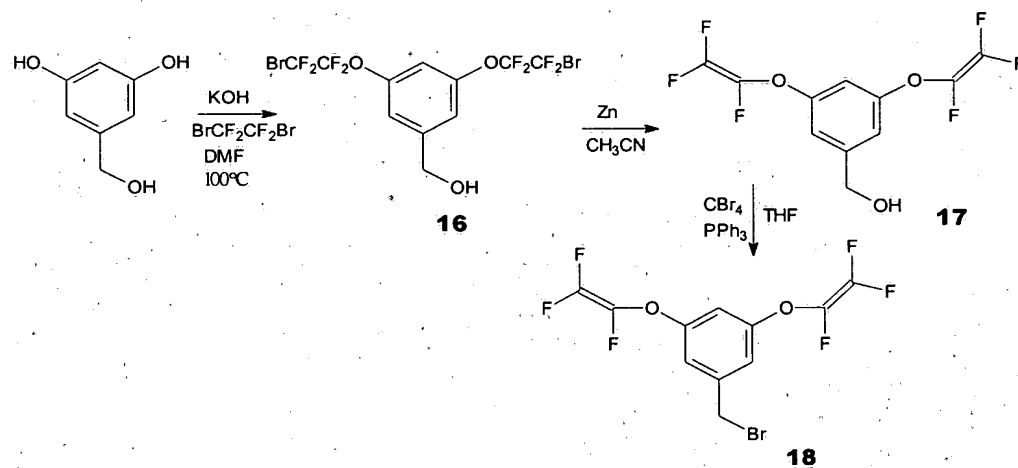


FIGURE 33

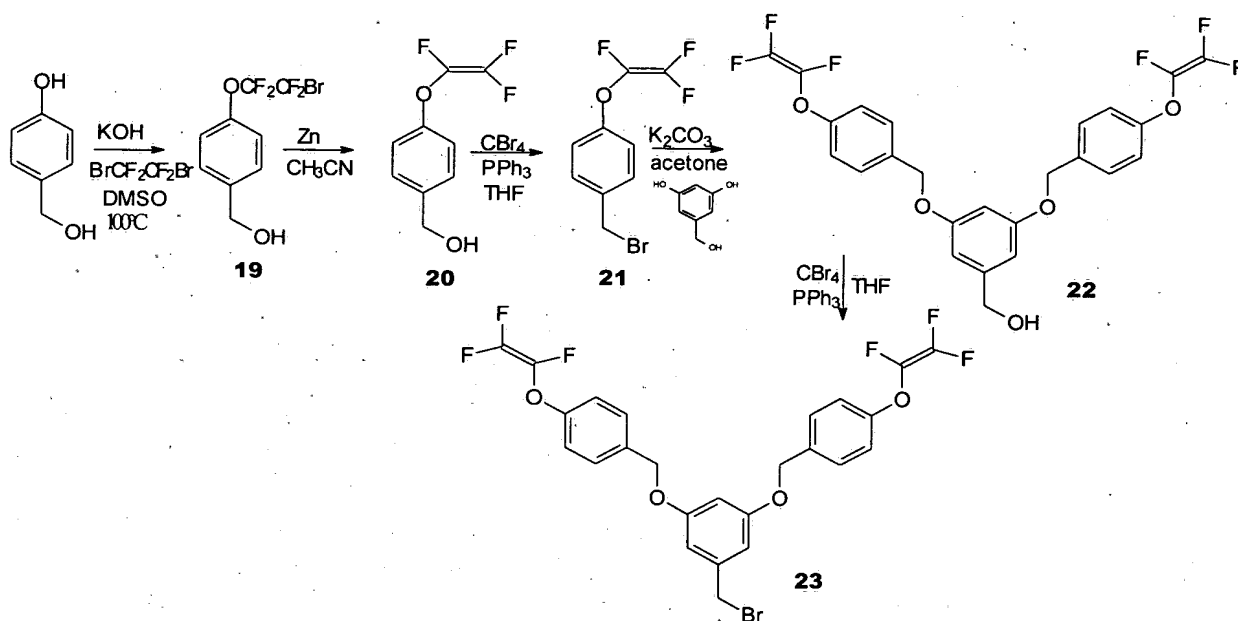


FIGURE 34

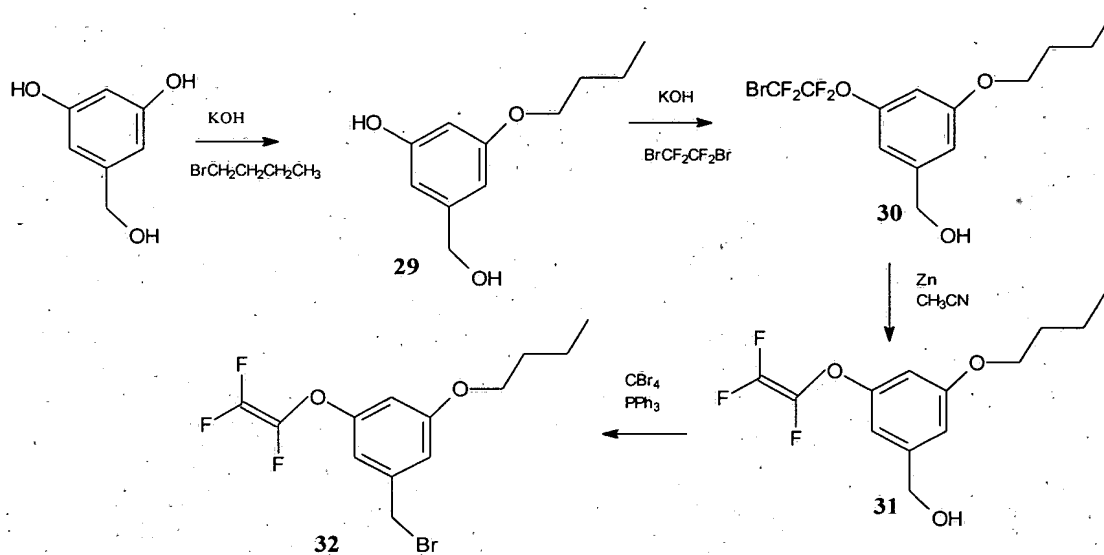


FIGURE 35

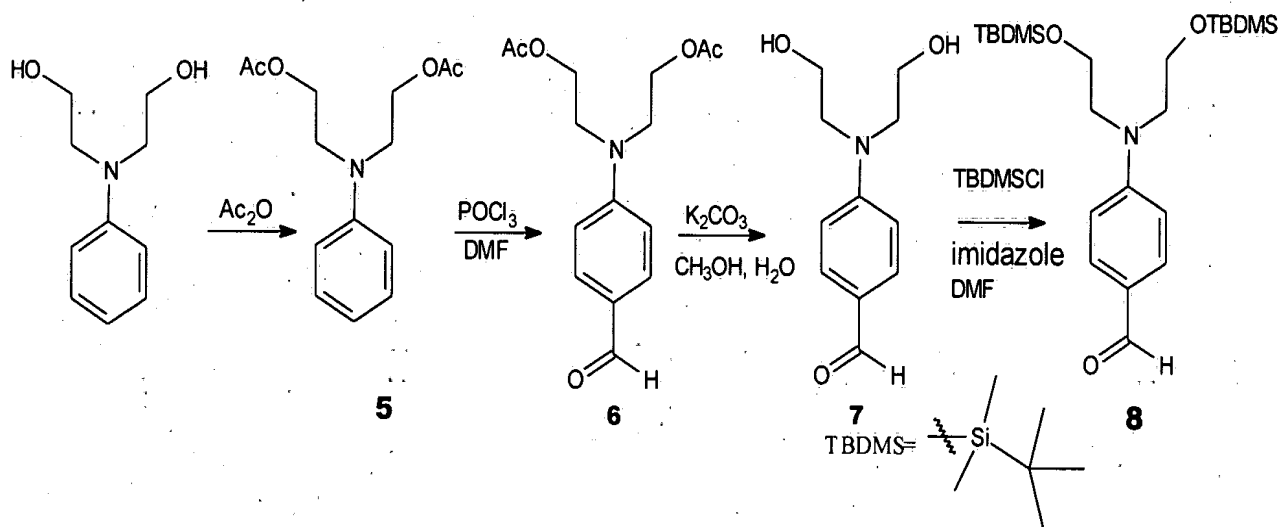


FIGURE 36

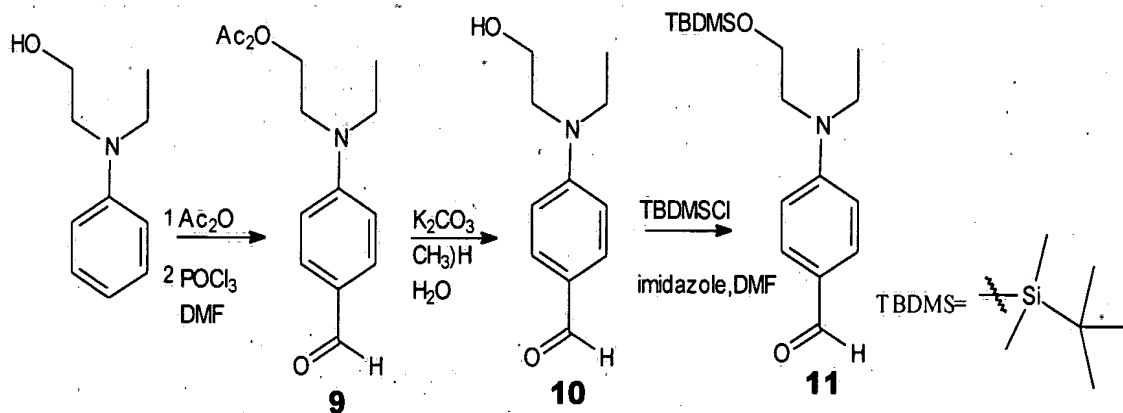
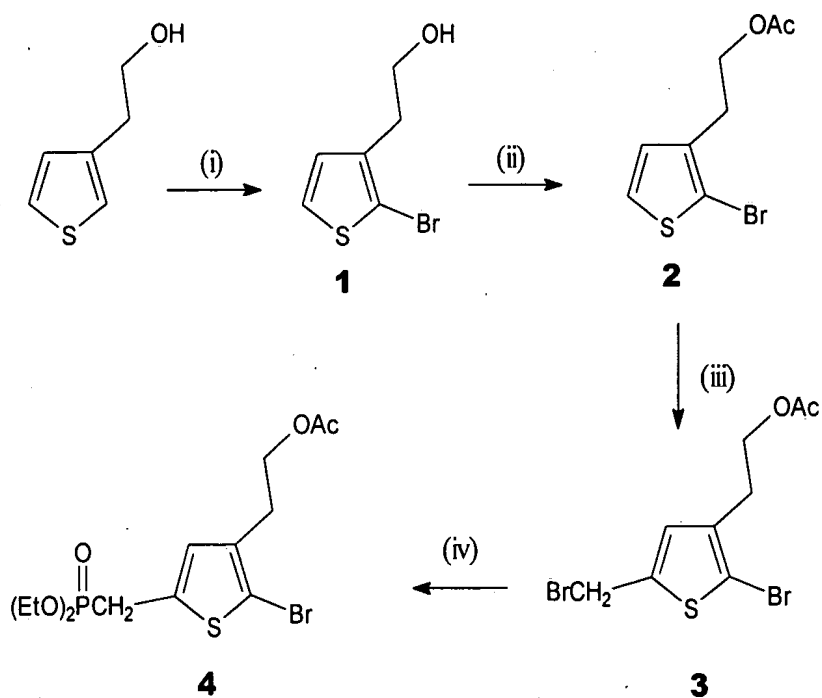
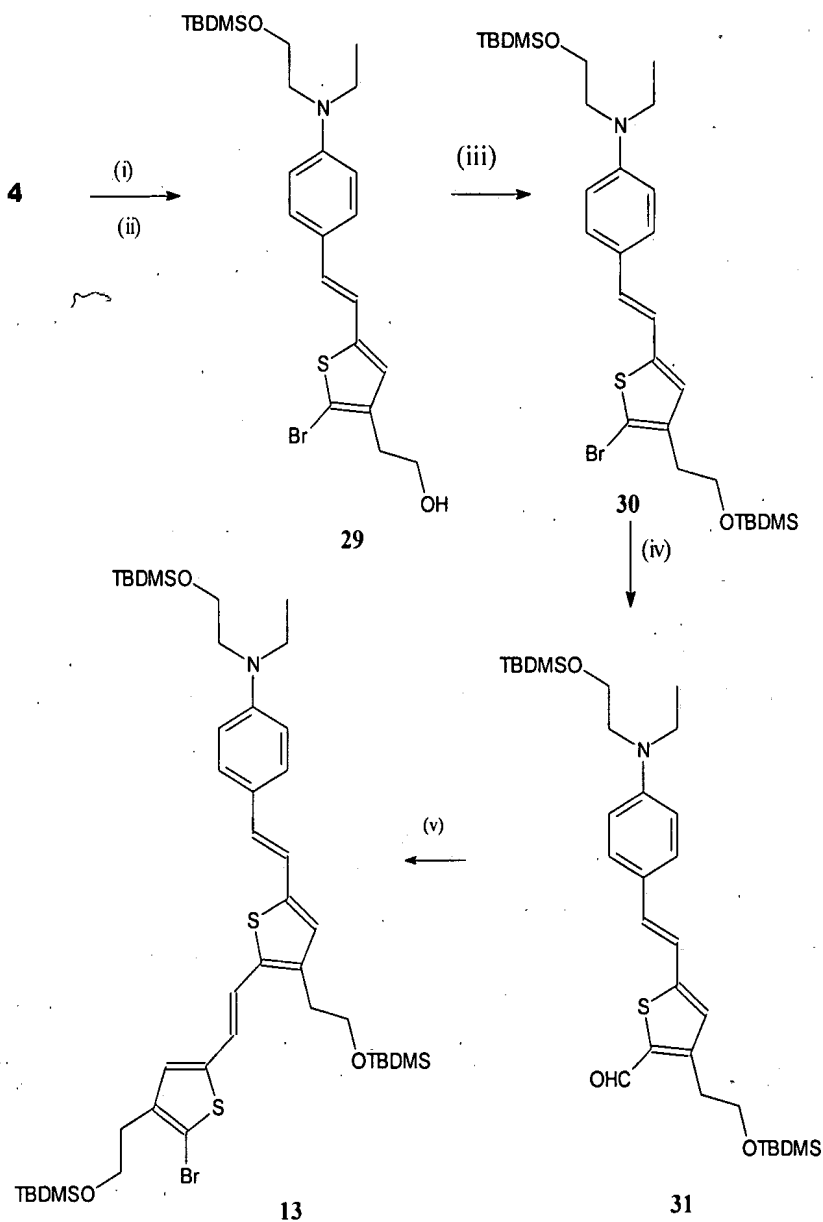


FIGURE 37



(i) NBS, DMF, RT; (ii) acetic anhydride, 60°C; (iii) (CH₂O)_n, 45% HBr/HOAc, HOAc, 50°C;
(iv) P(OEt)₃, DMF, 120°C.

FIGURE 38



(i) 11, KOtBu, THF, 0°C; (ii) K₂CO₃, CH₃OH, H₂O, RT; (iii) (CH₃)₃CSi(CH₃)₂Cl, imidazole, DMF, 50°C; (iv) a. nBu-Li, THF, -78°C; b. DMF, RT; (v) a. 4, KOtBu, THF, 0°C; b. K₂CO₃, CH₃OH, H₂O, RT; c. (CH₃)₃CSi(CH₃)₂Cl, imidazole, DMF, 50°C.

FIGURE 39

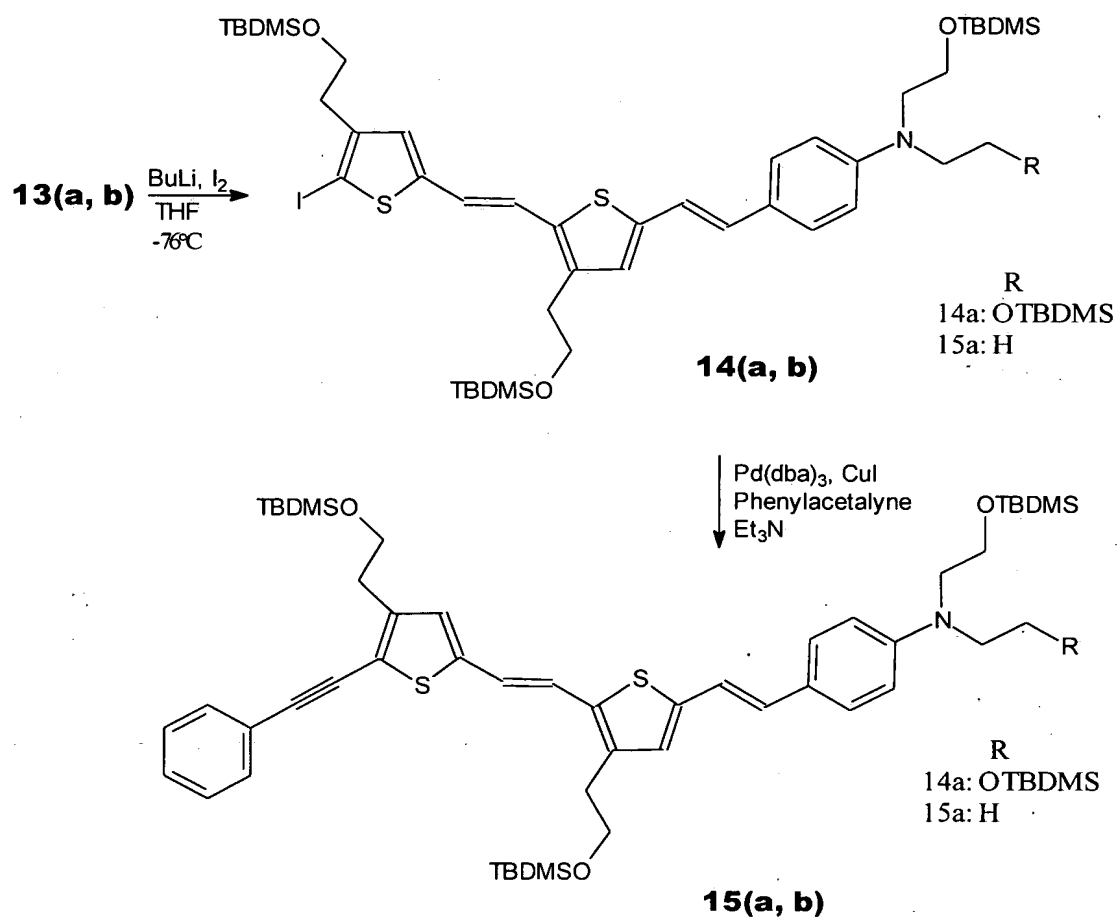
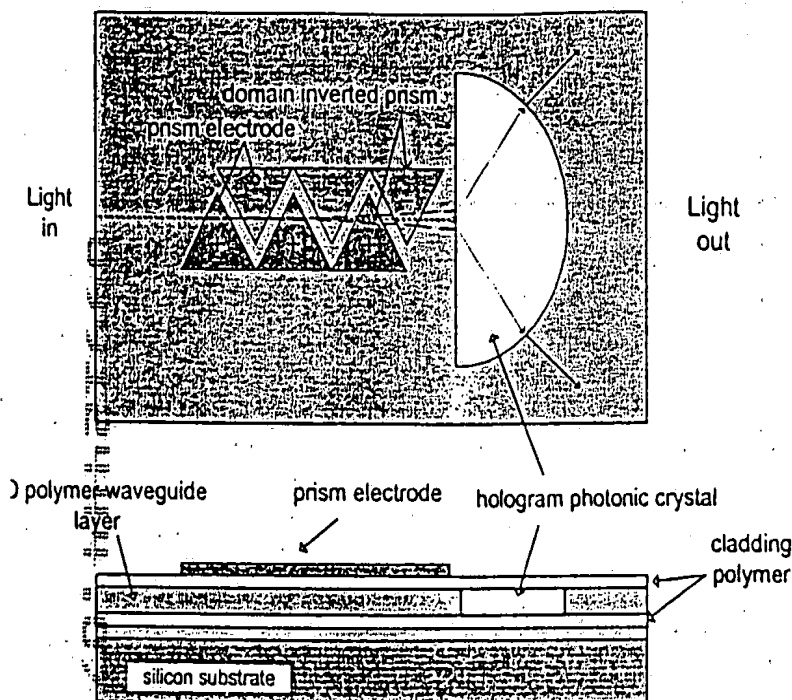
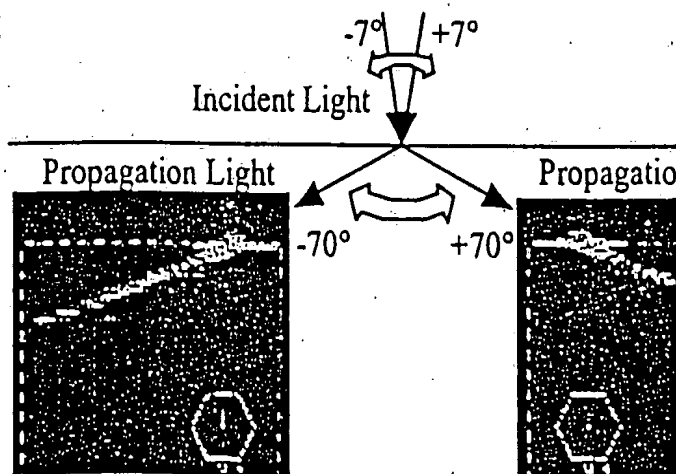


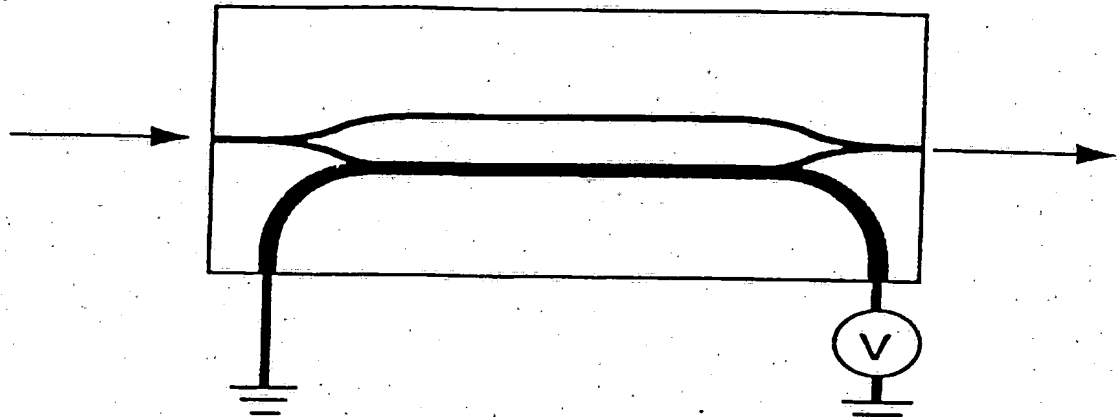
FIGURE 40

Large Angle Laser Beam Scanner

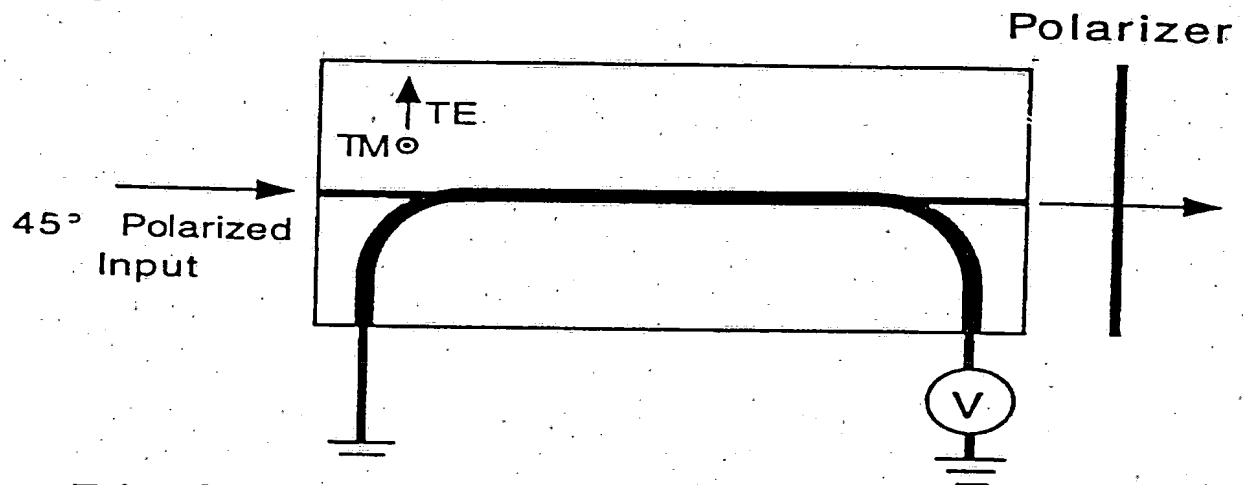


EO waveguide prism introduces a small deflection angle to initialize the beam scanning. The half-circle 2-D photonic crystal region is imbedded into the waveguide, so that the deflection angle is "amplified" as the light pass through the crystal region. 3D scanning can also be provided if a 3-D structure is built

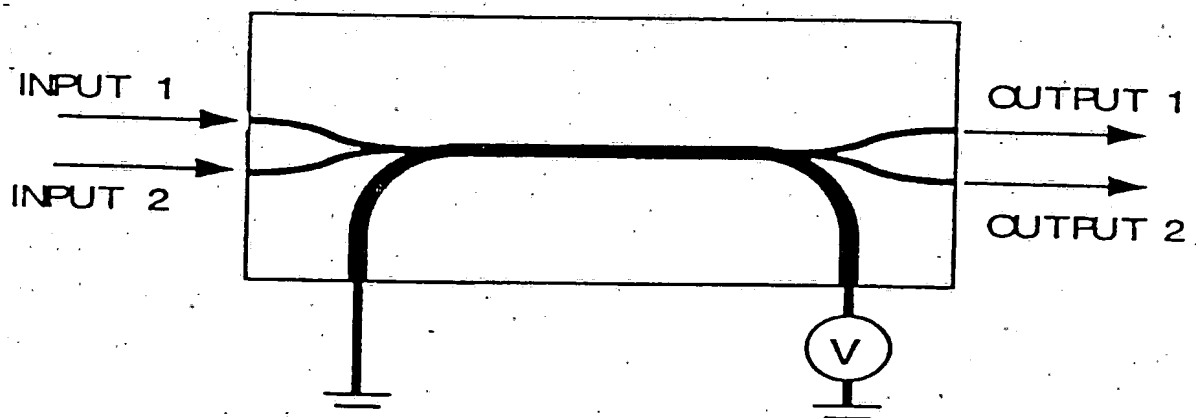




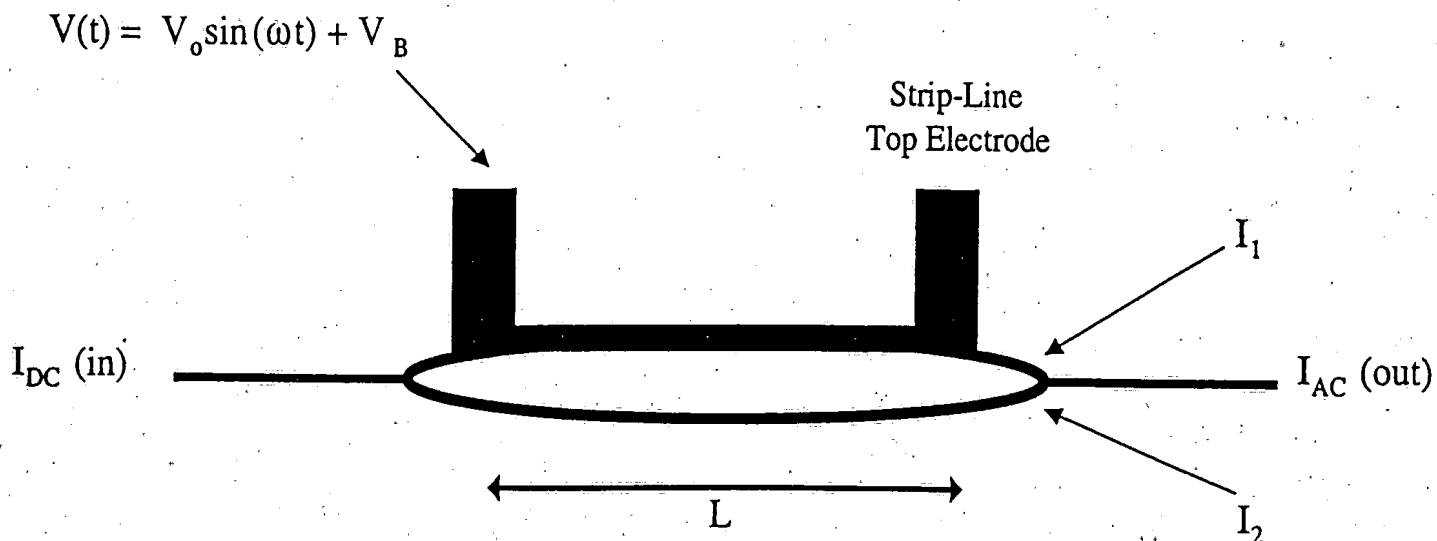
Mach Zehnder Modulator



Birefringent Modulator



Directional Coupler



$$I_{AC} (out) = I_1 + I_2 + 2(I_1 I_2)^{1/2} \sin(\rho V_o \sin(\omega t))$$

$$\rho = 2\pi r_{33} n^3 L V_o / T \lambda$$

Comparison of key features of simple devices

Mach Zehnder Interferometer

Birefringent Modulator

Directional Coupler

r_{eff}

r_{33}

$r_{33} = r_{13}$

r_{33}

V_π

$V_{\pi MZ}$

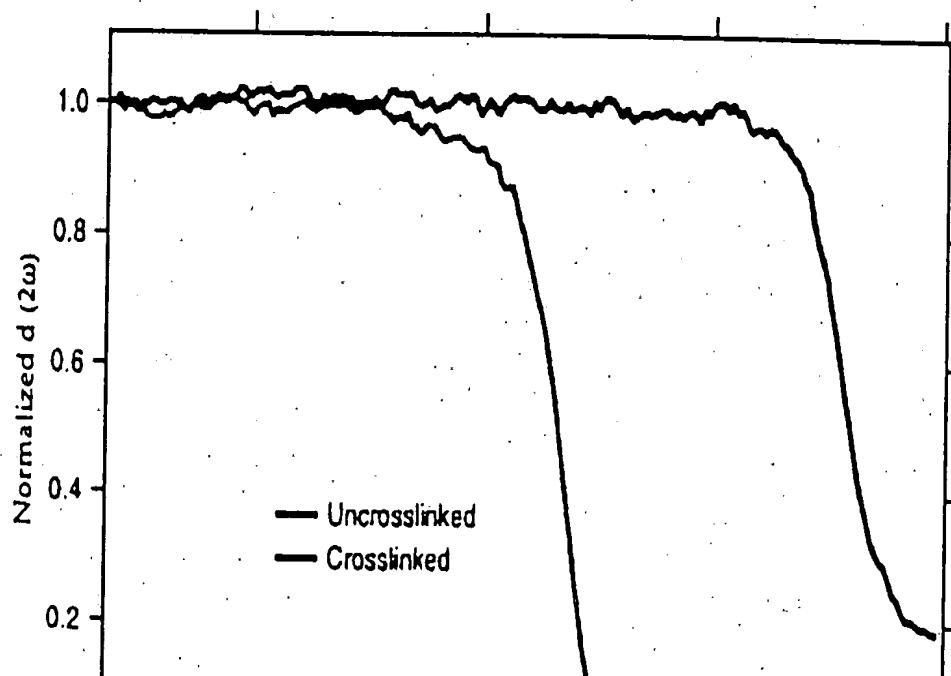
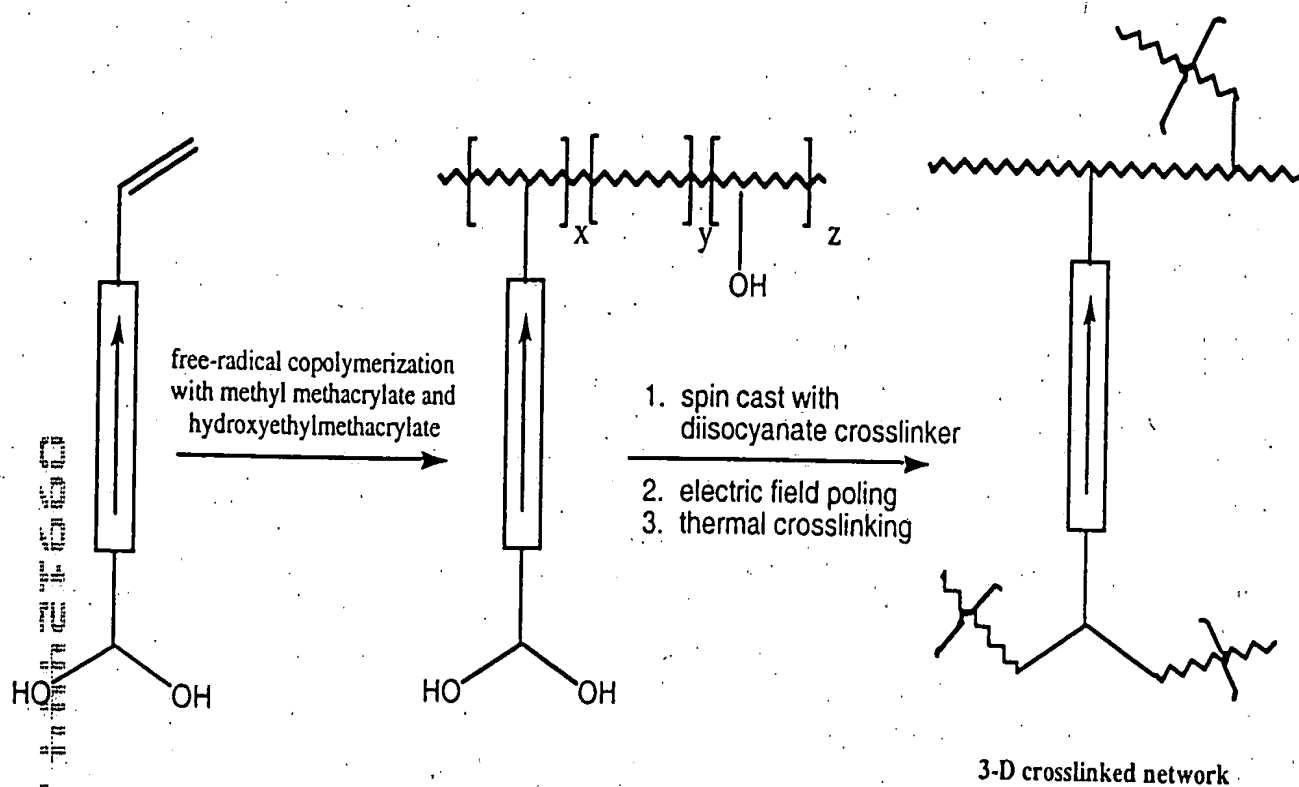
$1.5 V_{\pi MZ}$

$1.73 V_{\pi MZ}$

Mod. Power P_{MZ}

$2.75 P_{MZ}$

$3 P_{MZ}$



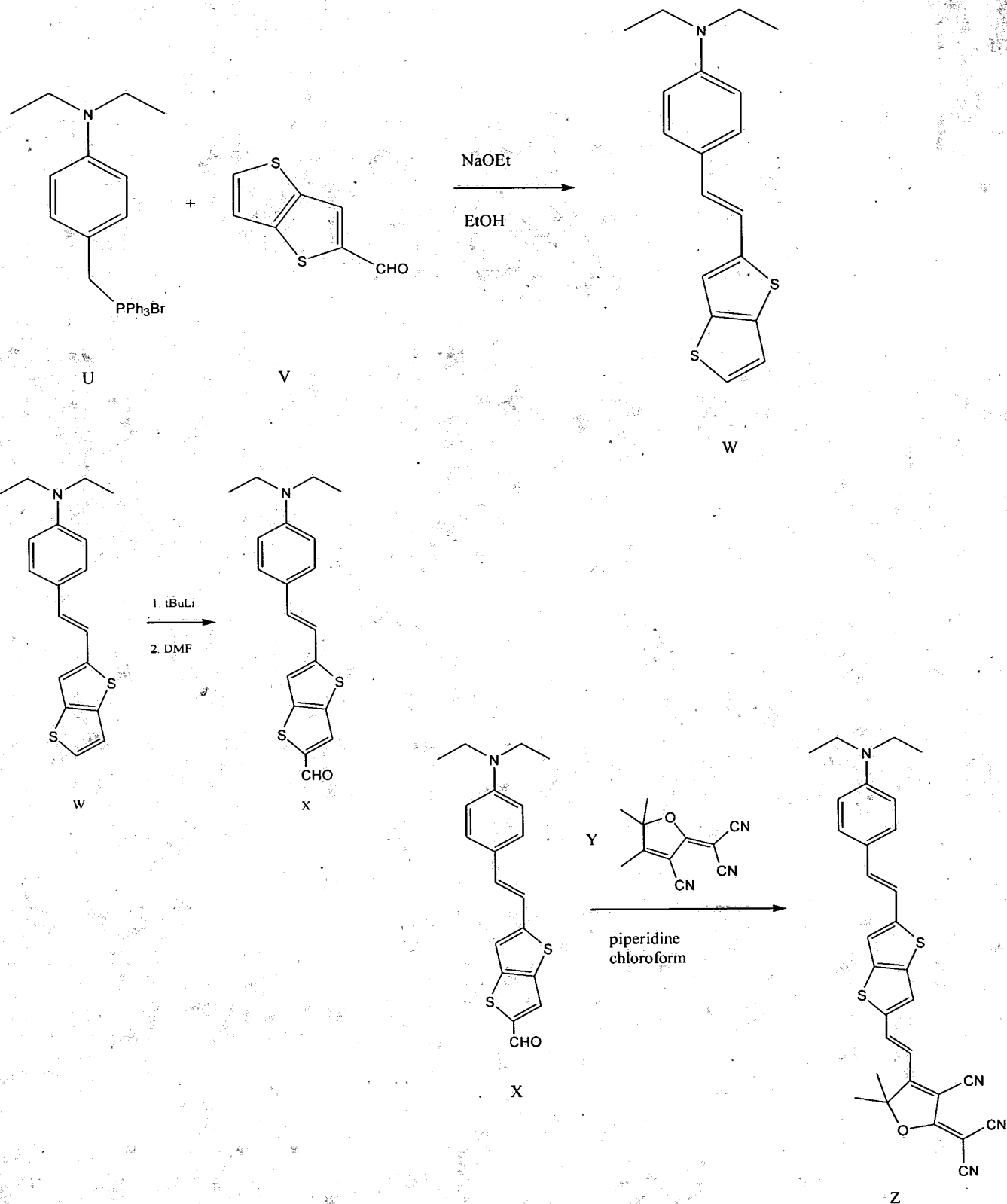


FIGURE 45

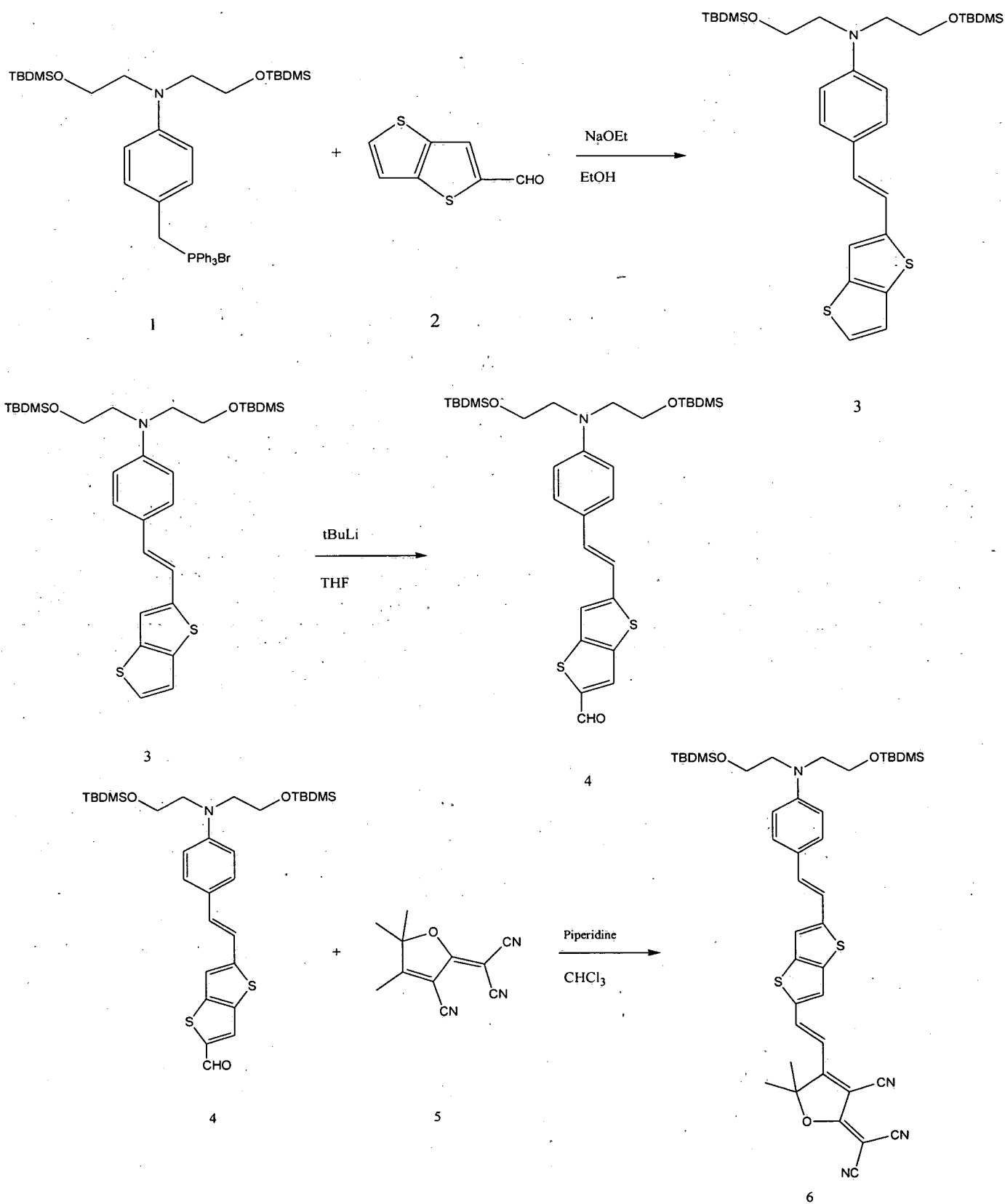


FIGURE 46

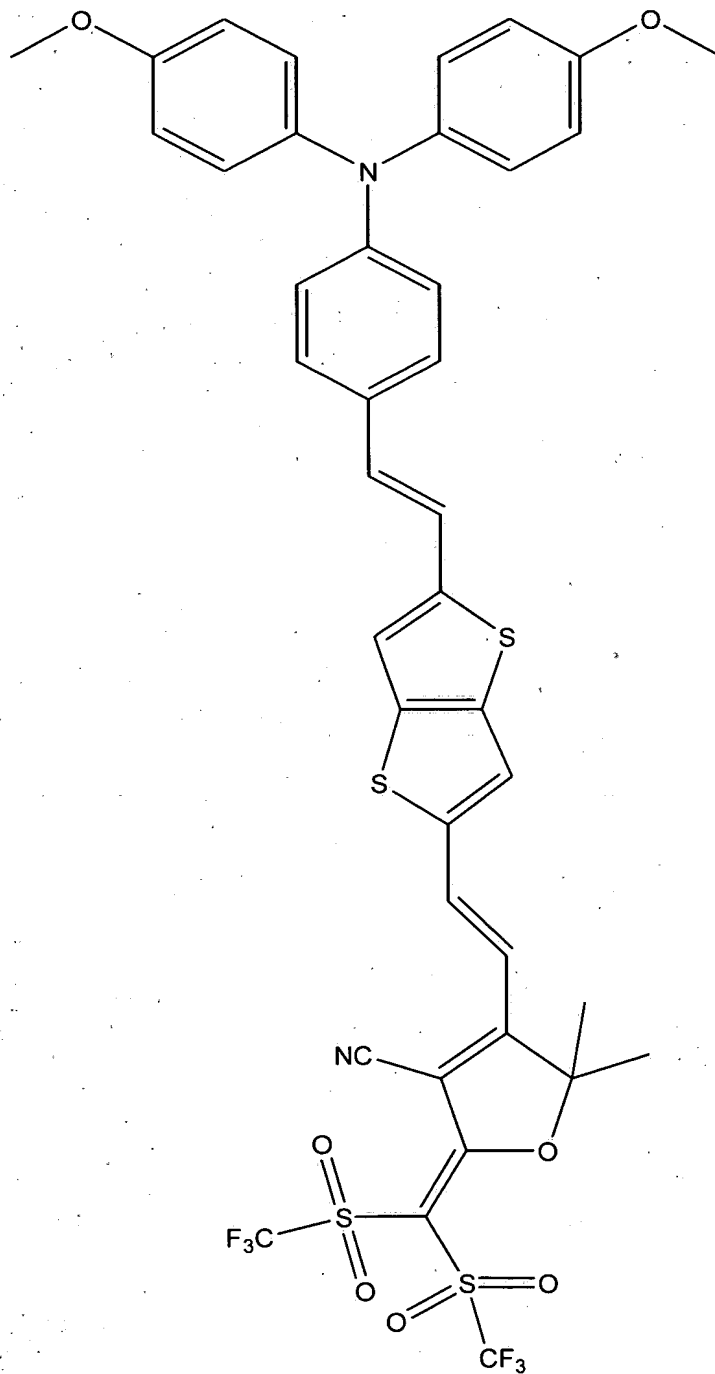


FIGURE 47

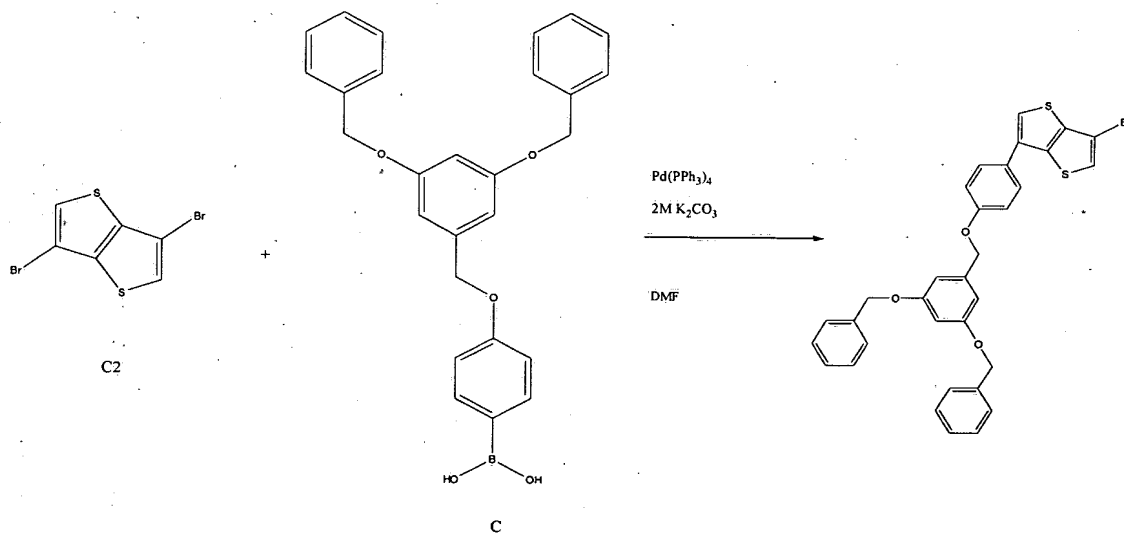
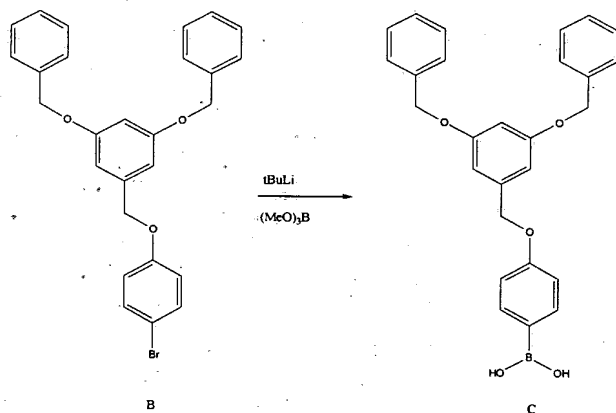
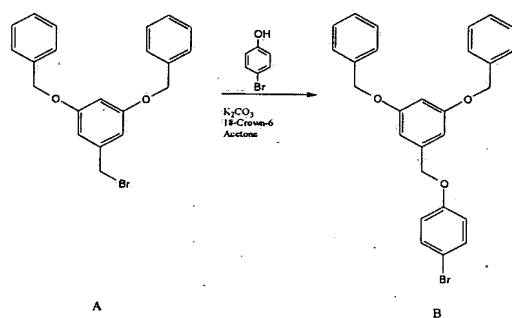


FIGURE 48